The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 763

FOREIGN.

Another Sortie from Paris on Friday.

The Prussians Within a Few Miles of Amiens.

Bourbaki to Command the Army of the North.

Prussia Will Insist on the Dismemberment of France.

An Italian Candidate for the Throne of Spain.

Particulars of the Loss of the Cambria.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—London papers publish reports made by deserters from Metz, that Bazaine was dead; that Canrobert was in command; that hunger and pestilence [illegible] in the city. The stories are generally discredited. At Berlin, however, the capitulation of Bazaine is hourly expected. It now seems that the overtures recently made looking to the surrender referred only to troops which had refugeed at Metz, and not to the garrison or city.

The North German Sovereigns.

It is reported that the North German Sovereigns will be convoked at Versailles to declare King William Emperor of Germany.

An Armistice Reported.

A telegram to the Manchester Guardian, dated Tours to-day, says an armistice for a month has been agreed upon in order that the elections may proceed.

Prussia Insists on Dismemberment.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The evening edition of the Times contains a special telegram from Berlin stating that Prussia had repeated her willingness to grant an armistice if the principle of a session of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under European guarantee is insufficient.

Deserters from Metz are constantly arriving at Berlin.

King Leopold has given 50,000 francs in aid of the German wounded.

Peace Negotiations.

[Cable to the Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A special Herald letter, dated Paris, Oct. 14th, says: Negotiations for peace continue, Bismarck sent letters yesterday to Washburne and Jules Favre. They were of a conciliatory character. An armistice, to allow the Constituent Assembly to be elected, to decide difinitely on peace, was under consideration, the principal conditions of which are that the military situation shall remain *in statu quo*; the members elected to be allowed to enter Paris and none else; Alsace and Lorraine not to vote, to which Favre objects, very absurdly, as these provinces cannot vote while occupied by the Prussian armies. The solution of the neutrality of Alsace and Lorraine is favored by Bismarck.

Artillery is being manufactured in great abundance.—At present the Prussians have seven cannon to each thousand men, while the French have but three.

When this inequality is removed there will be more fighting on a larger and more equal scale.

Inside of Paris.

The Reds are put down effectually. Flourens is under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial; also another Red leader named Sappia. The journals are patriotic and well conducted, except two or three ultra Reds, which growl, but cannot bite.

Meat is scarce and no individual is allowed to buy more than a quarter of a pound per day. The health of the capital is good. The small-pox, however, is prevalent. Out of 483 deaths last week 221 were from small-pox and 46 from pneumonia, 50 from typhus, 56 from bronchitis, and 59 from diarrhea.

The north section of the old commissary of police and 150 employees have been turned adrift.

Papers are published in pamphlet form every two days.

Paris is tremendously fortified, and cannot be taken by assault.

The Artillery Fire.

The firing from the forts is admirable. The sailors aim with wonderful accuracy. The firing on both sides is good. Yesterday the Prussians aimed at two damaging batteries, and blew them to pieces. One of the forts did just the same to two threatening Prussian batteries, and blew them in the air.

Hugo and Blanc have just written letters against the Reds. Their only leaders now are Blanqui and Felix Pyatt, second-rate men.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight and closed at 6 p.m. Omnibuses are not allowed to run after 10½ p.m.

Paris scarcely prays for peace, but the people are afraid to say so aloud. There is no want of pluck and patience, but the situation is terribly distressing, and there is an enormous amount of poverty and suffering. It is thought that soup-kitchens will be organized to deal out rations to all who have certificates.

Minister Washburne was very ill yesterday. He is better to-day.

The Prussians Near Amiens.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Amiens to-day announces that the Prussians are only three kilometres distant. Every preparation has been made to defend the town.

A special train, laden with munitions of war, passed through Amiens to-day, from Lille, going to Rouen.

Bourbaki.

Gen. Bourbaki is expected to leave Lille to-day for the same destination. He has 60,000 men under his command.

A correspondent of the Morning Standard says that the American ambulance corps has been given to understand by the Prussians that its aid is not wanted.

A dispatch from Tours 21st, at 10 p.m., says that the Papal Nuncio has arrived.

Keratry's Mission to Spain.

Keratry also arrived from Madrid. His mission there was to ask material aid, but, on advice of his friends, he refrained, and only asked leave to import arms from Spain and Spanish colonies. This was, however, refused.

The troops in the camps at Tours are to be reviewed once a week. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. The Prussians now occupy Gergeau, near Orleans. Nearly the whole of the department of Haut Saone is under the control of the Prussians. The people of Chateau-Neuf Raye refused to answer the repeated requisitions of detachments of Prussians. It is understood that the Prussian commanders will sustain the action of the people.

The Arc d'Triomphe at Paris is now an ironclad fort.

French Aid Asked From Spain.

A Berlin dispatch says it is officially stated the French Charge-d'Affairs at the Spanish court has asked that government for intervention in the preservation of the Latin race, and to send to France an army of 50,000 Spanish soldiers to assist in resisting the Prussians. The proposal was positively declined.

Mezieres.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The armistice at Mezieres ended yesterday at three o'clock. The bridge over the Meuse will be blown up to-day, but the bombardment will not be commenced until more troops and munitions of war are brought up. The French force within the walls of Mezieres is computed at about 5,000.

Reports About Metz.

Advices from Tours say that Bazaine had made a successful sortie from Metz and was in rapid march, with his whole army, to Paris.

Advices from Metz say that a republic had been proclaimed, and that Bazaine, while endeavoring to check Republican manifestations, had been shot.

FROM FRANCE.

Bazaine's Sortie.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The following official dispatch has just been received from Neuf Chateau, dated Friday, 14th: "Marshal Bazaine made a sortie with 80,000 men, crushing the enemy, which consisted of twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. He also captured 195 wagons loaded with stores and provisions of war. Sickness among the besiegers is constantly increasing. The Prussians have been forced twice to renew their army around Metz."

The Siege of Verdun.

Another dispatch from Neuf Chateau says the siege of Verdun has been interrupted by a vigorous defense of the French. The latter made several sorties and inundated the environs of the town.

The Orleans Armies.

Chartres has been surrounded by the Prussians twenty thousand strong, with forty cannon. The Prefect of the department and the Mayor of the city arranged with the Prussian commander that the rights of the citizens shall be respected. The Prussians have blown up the bridge at Cleix and returned to camp at Beaugency.

The Papal Nuncio.

The Papal Nuncio arrived in this city. He had difficulty in passing the Prussian lines at Paris, but at length received a permit from the commanding general.

Peace Movements.

The Constitutionnel to-day announces that Lord Lyons, British Minister, made an important communication to the Government here. He wishes aid by Austria and Italy to effect an armistice in order that the election of members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He stated that Russia would join in the same declaration. The Government has not yet received any formal reply.

Lyons Alarmed.

The journals of Lyons demand the immediate adoption of vigorous defensive measures. They say the Prussians seem to be turning Besancon and other strong points, and may march direct upon Lyons. The forts and defenses of the latter city are ready, but there is lack of experienced gunners.—A large number of these have been sent forward from Toulon for Lyons.

The Advance on Amiens.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The Prussians are marching on Amiens in two columns; one by Breteuil and the other by Mont Didier.

The Prussians attacked the town of Vernon, near Rouen, by cannonading from the opposite side of the river.

Paris.

A correspondent writing from Paris on the 18th says that the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis by earthworks, and expect soon to make a strong offensive movement.

The American Volunteers.

Leppar, of Nantes, publishes a letter from Brest, stating that the American volunteers were treated neglectfully by the authorities upon their arrival. It is understood that strict orders have been forwarded by the Government that all other volunteers, on arrival, be treated with the utmost care.

Thiers.

It is rumored that Thiers has gone to Paris to consult with the government, it is thought, relative to an armistice and the peace question.

At a meeting of the Council to-day it is reported that the subject of the election of members of the Assemblee Constitute was discussed.

Mediation.

It is also reported that the Council was informed by Lord Lyons that he had received orders from his government to announce its desire to mediate, in conjunction with Austria and Italy. The answer of Gambetta was that the Council could not do anything without correspondence with the government at Paris.

The French Terms.

It is understood that the preparations for national defense are now so great that the government will not accept peace save upon a liberal basis.

At Paris a determination is also evident to make a defense to the last, unless honorable terms of peace can be obtained.

The Prussians at Orleans.

It is reported that the Prussian forces now occupying Orleans are committing such excesses that it is believed they are on the point of leaving and are determined to leave nothing to the inhabitants. The Prussians have been hastily sending toward Paris enormous quantities of cattle and sheep and large supplies of forage.

Instances of extreme cruelty practiced upon Franc-Tireurs by the Prussians are related from all parts of the country. This only serves to render the latter more desperate and determined to take no prisoners.

Over thirty Prussian spies arrested in different parts of France were brought here to-day.

The sub-prefect of St. Quentin has arrived here, having resigned his office because the municipal authorities refused to defend the town the second time in case of attack. The consequence of this refusal by the authorities was the occupation of the town by the Prussians, who hold it now.

Bourbaki.

General Bourbaki has command of operations in the North.

George Francis Train.

George Francis Train arrived at Marseilles yesterday and created an excitement by making a speech, in which he denounced the Prussians bitterly.

French Discipline.

Gambetta has issued a decree that new troops, either in camp or towns, are to be reviewed twice a week. Other regulations touching the discipline of the army in camps are also prescribed. Officers will not be permitted, during the continuance of the war, to wear civilian's dress. Not more than 2,000 troops will be allowed to occupy any town. Where the French forces consist of a greater number, the remainder must encamp at some distance, and such soldiers will not be permitted to go into the town unless by order of their commander. All officers must be in camp except when duty calls them elsewhere. Every day the troops must be exercised and drilled, and sent off on marches of twenty to thirty kilometres, and in all cases the camps are to be organized precisely as though in presence of the enemy.

Occupation of St. Quentin.

LILLE, Oct. 22.—The Germans entered St. Quentin yesterday morning. They made requisitions for two million francs. Leading citizens came here and borrowed it from the bank. Communication with Amiens by railroad is interrupted.

The number of volunteers asked for by Gen. Trochu (100,000) has been greatly exceeded.

The art treasures of St. Cloud were removed by the French before the fire was opened.

There is a force of about 1,000 Germans at Beaugency.

FROM GERMANY.

Another Sortie from Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 21, via BERLIN, Oct. 22.—At noon to-day a sortie was made by the French from Fort Mont Valerien, supported by forty field guns. They were victoriously repulsed by detachments of the Ninth and Tenth divisions of infantry and a regiment of landwehr, supported toward the close of the engagement by the Fourth corps. The Prussians took a hundred prisoners and two guns. The German loss was small. The King witnessed the battle from the Marley viaduct. The People of Versailles were greatly alarmed.

Soissons.

Official reports of the captures made at Soissons are just made public. Ninety-nine officers and 4,633 rank and file surrendered, besides these 128 guns of all kinds, 70,000 bombs, 100 tons gunpowder, and a military chest containing 92,000 francs, fell into the hands of the Germans.

The Situation at Metz.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Staats Anzeiger of yesterday, in its account of affairs before Metz, says the sickness in the armies is due to the uniformity in food. Dysentery is decreasing. Typhus will doubtless go with the present cool weather. Desertions are increasing. Fugitives are all giving the same reason, hunger. The investing forces of the German armies generally receive abundant supplies of all sorts of cattle, on foot. Thousands of sheep have been sent to France for the Germans.

The English Squadron.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Channel Squadron has been ordered to embark as much provisions as can be stowed under the hatches.

Odo Russell, the present Secretary of Legation at Rome, will be replaced by Mr. Jetvoise.

Bishop Spalding.

The meeting of Catholics to protest against Italian annexation of Rome, which was held in Geneva, was presided over by Bishop Spalding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Loss of the Cambria.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The loss of the steamship Cambria, which was yesterday rumored, is fully confirmed by later dispatches, and there is little to give hope that the passengers, who had taken to the boats, have escaped. The coast is a very dangerous one, and it is evident from the upsetting of one boat, from which a single survivor was picked up, that the sea was very rough at the time of the disaster. Nevertheless, those who had friends on board need not be in haste to imagine the worst. The coast is admirably guarded by expert and adventurous men, and it is not improbable that, if the boats are driven ashore, some of the passengers will be saved.

Other less fatal, but still serious, marine losses are reported this morning, many of them on our own coast. The late gales are everywhere dangerous, and we may expect to hear for several days of serious wrecks along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Cambria was considered in sound condition, and has ever been regarded as the best vessel on any of the ocean lines. She was but recently rebuilt thoroughly of iron, and in every way prepared for the severest contests with wind or wave. Capt. Carnaghan, the commander of the Cambria during this ill-fated voyage, was one of the most experienced and skillful naval officers visiting this port. He has been in command of vessels of the Anchor line for several years, and was thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the trans-Atlantic route to Glasgow.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Late on Wednesday evening, word reached Londonderry that the Cambria, of the Anchor Line, had been wrecked off the coast of Donegal. The information was brought to that city by the only survivor, John McGartland, a steerage passenger. The intelligence was at first disbelieved, but has since been confirmed. The telegraph lines having been disarranged by the recent storms, and the following summary of McGartland's narrative has just gotten through from Londonderry:

The voyage from New York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time, until the night of Wednesday, Oct. 19th, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The Cambria was then under sail, and steaming rapidly. Suddenly, when all was apparently going well, she struck on Mistraline island, a small rocky island, ten miles west of Donegal, and thirty miles west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through large holes stove in her bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It became evident that the Cambria was hopelessly lost, and efforts were therefore directed to saving the lives of the passengers who were massed upon the deck. Four boats, all crowded with passengers, were launched, and put off from the sinking steamer. McGartland entered one of these and he saw no more of the ship or the other boats. He thinks there is no doubt that all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it capsized, and he lost consciousness. Upon reviving he found himself in the sea, but, grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted, he succeeded in getting in the boat a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady dressed in black silk. Mr. McGartland was tossed about many hours, when he was picked up by the Enterprise, Capt. Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of the disaster for a long time in hope of saving life and property. McGartland says that, at almost the very time of the disaster, the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on the tempestuous voyage being nearly finished; and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would land at Moville. There were certainly one hundred and eighty souls on board, and perhaps more.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 21—Midnight.—Vessels are just returning from the scene of the Cambria disaster, in the North Channel. They report that they discovered only a lot of broken spars and a few barrels of flour, which formed part of her cargo. Nothing has yet been heard of the three small boats, which put out from the Cambria when she struck. Hope for their safety has not been entirely abandoned. Mr. McGartland reports that a short hurricane prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such small crafts to weather.

GREENOCK, Oct. 22.—Captain Chenoweth, of the steamer Ross, reports that he passed through much wrecked material off the Northern coast of Ireland. Among the debris were portions of the cargo of the Cambria and fragments of her small boats.

The Cambria Disaster.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 22.—A careful examination of the coast and waters for miles around the scene of the Cambria disaster, by river steamers, fails to discover any traces of the missing boats from the Cambria.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25.—The health of the Pope is still good. It is said that neutral powers have counselled him to remain in Rome for a time and accept the situation, and that he has concluded to do so.

Another Ship Foundered.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The iron ship, Hechla, Capt. Walker, which left Calcutta on the first of July last for New York, with a general cargo and £80,000 sterling, foundered on a sunken rock in Struysboy, on the 13th of September.

Diamond Fever.

The diamond fever at Cape Good Hope is increasing. Extraordinary gems have been discovered.

The Spanish Crown.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—The Duke Aostos' nomination for and acceptance of the Spanish Crown has been officially announced.

Portugal.

LISBON, Oct. 22.—The King reviewed the national troops yesterday, and subsequently entertained the officers at a banquet. The royal speakers were unanimously favorable to Portuguese independence and were enthusiastically received.

Capture of Fenian Thunder.

LONDON, October 22.—The [illegible] 25 barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened and found to contain Lucifer matches and nails in considerable quantities mixed through the powder. The barrels, with their contents, were placed on an old barge and sunk in the river.

Prussia and Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The Belgian Moniteur officially denies that the Government has received any note from Prussia complaining of the tone of the Belgian press, or that there is any lack of cordiality in the relations between the two countries.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Consols, 92¼. Bonds quiet, United States coupon of 1862, 89¼; 1865s, 88⅞; 1867s, 90½; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 30. Hops dull. Petroleum, refined, 1s@1s 5½d. Tallow, 43s@43s 3d, and 43s@43s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—Petroleum, 49¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Cotton active; sales, 26,000 bales; upland 8⅞@8⅞d; Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Wheat, 10s@10s 10d for California; red Western, 9s@9s 1d; winter, 10s@10s 1d and 10s@10s 2d. Flour, 23s@23s 6d. Corn new 29s@29s 6d. Oats 2s 2d. Pork, 107s@107s 6d. Beef, 112s@112s 6d. Lard firmer, 73s. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 53s; short rib middles, 48s. Rosin, 4s 9d@5s. Petroleum, refined, 1s@1s 6½d. Turpentine, 28s.

CINCINNATI.

The Presbyterian Synod—Close of the Industrial Exposition—Prospective Suit Between a Journalist and a Theatrical Manager.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The Synod of the Cincinnati Presbytery reassembled to-day.

A resolution recommending prayer on the subject of Christian union was adopted.

Dr. Irving, of New York, addressed the Synod on the subject of foreign missions. He said the precursion in China so far are against Romanism, but the Protestant mission couldn't feel altogether safe.

Rev. Mr. Bushnell, recently of Western Africa, spoke on the same subject. He said the late reunion of Presbyterian churches would greatly aid foreign missions.

Rev. E. L. Davis presented the claims of Marietta College, giving a statement of its growth, success and prospects. The churches were urged to aid in swelling its endowment fund.

J. C. Hollenshead, proprietor of the Ohio Female College, at College Hill, made a proposition to sell that institution to the Synod at a value appraised by a committee appointed by the Synod, and to donate all above $50,000 as an irreducible endowment to the college. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition.

Communion services were held at 3 o'clock.

Nearly all the pulpits in the city will be filled with members of the Synod to-morrow.

The Great Industrial Exposition closed to-night. The attendance remaining is large, not being less than 10,000 to-day. Interest has continued unabated and the success almost unequalled. The total receipts have been nearly forty-nine thousand dollars. The exhibition has been open twenty-eight days and evenings and has been visited by about 400,000 persons. The larger number of the committees on premiums have not reported, and the general report of the committee will probably not be made for several days. A movement is on foot to provide immediately for another exposition next year on a still grander scale, and it will doubtless be carried out.

Owing to a misunderstanding last winter between Manager Macauley, of Woods' Theater, and John A. Cockerill, the city editor of the Enquirer, the latter was refused admission to the theater. It was supposed the matter had healed, but since Mr. Cockerill became managing editor of that paper he applied for admission on a purchased ticket and was refused. Last night he again purchased a ticket, taking witnesses with him, and was again refused. It is supposed that a suit will grow out of the matter, in which some interesting questions concerning the rights and duties of theatrical managers will arise.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A fire broke out in the square bounded by Pearl, Second, Ludlow, and Lawrence streets, and burned Boggs' hammer shop, Jones' boiler-yard, Kleih's brick building, occupied as a livery stable and rag warehouse, Mooney's machine shop, English's bellows factory, and partially injuring Cope's pump factory, D. Kinkle's tobacco factory, Dumont's boiler-yard, and several other buildings. The buildings generally were of little value, and, as a rule, the stock and fixtures not worth much. The total loss will not exceed $40,000.

RED RIVER.

An Appeal from That People to the United States—They Ask for Annexation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A special from St. Paul says: M. B. O'Donahue, member of the Red River provisional government, and an active leader in the Riel movement, is in that city, on his way to Washington, with a memorial from the Red river people, protesting against the condition of the Canadian government in violating their pledges of general amnesty, on which pledges the troops were permitted to enter the country unmolested, and then commenced a course of violence. The memorial recalls the fact of these troops being permitted to pass through American waters on pretense that they were on a mission of peace, recounts the outrages inflicted on the Red River people, the perfidity of the Canadian Government and the general discontent of the inhabitants. They beg the President to intercede with her Britannic Majesty to permit the peaceable annexation of the Red River country to the United States.

The White Stockings Beat the Rockfords.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The game of base ball to-day at Dexter Park, between the Chicago White Stockings and the Rockford Forest Citys, resulted in a victory for the former—10 to 6.

J. C. Leonard & Co., bankers at Beardstown, Ill., have failed. Liabilities $60,000. The assets are a quarter that amount.

WASHINGTON.

Effect of a Vacancy in Republican High Places.

The Calamity that Cox has Brought Upon the Country.

More Reports of Indian Outrages.

Some Tall Figures in the Auditor's Report.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE VACANCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The gossip as to who shall succeed Gen. Cox in the Department of the Interior and who will be the successor of Commissioner Delano in case he succeeds Secretary Cox continues to be topics for newspaper men here and elsewhere, and, as is usual in such cases, everyone seems to be fixing up a programme according to his own fancy or wishes. Yet, in spite of all that has been said meanwhile, the whole matter rests substantially where it did a week ago, and the exact facts are about as follows: That Mr. Delano will go into the Department of the Interior on the resignation of Secretary Cox, and this without reference to who may or may not become his successor. In the second place, while the question of who shall become the head of the Internal Revenue office has undoubtedly been considered by the Executive and his advisers, it is safe to say that no person has so far been fixed upon for the place, and that it has not been promised to any person or State, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The story that Senator so-and-so had secured the promise of the appointment for such-and-such a one is interesting reading enough for dull times, but it lacks the essential basis of truth. The President stated the above facts to those gentlemen who called on him Wednesday.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

A letter was received at the Indian Bureau to-day from Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry, commanding at Fort Buford, announcing that the Indians made an attack in considerable force on the morning of the 20th of September, on the fors of Dupret and Peck, log contractors, on their camp on the Yellow Stone, about seven miles above the post. One of the workmen was killed. A party of mounted men were sent out to gather further information as to the strength of the Indians, and to identify them if possible. The latter were supposed to be a war party of Sioux from the hostile camps on Powder river, and, as nearly as could be ascertained, were from 500 to 700 strong. The Yanctonades say that such a war party started a short time previous.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Interior this morning issued an order approving the action of the Commissioner of Patents in closing the doors of that office against one McGall, a patent agent in this city, for defrauding and making false representations to his claim, and in consequence of which the officer of the Patent Office was seriously inconvenienced.

Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Office, proposes to continue in office for some time yet, feeling entirely satisfied with both his position and salary. His intention was, on assuming the office, to continue in it for two years, and then retire. As he was appointed only on the 26th of April last, eighteen months of the time remains, so that those who have been supposing and prophesying his speedy retirement would seem to have done so merely for want of something else to write about.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The first Auditor of the Treasury has attempted his annual report. It shows the number of accounts audited during the year to have been 2445, representing $1,085,104,464 69. The disbursements foot up $13,447,127,741 32 (?) The amount embraced in the accounts of the United States Treasury is $842,898,788 97.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The following appointments were made to-day by the President: Isaac S. Warden, of Ohio, Indian agent at New Mexico; Orlando Fisher, of Illinois, Indian agent at New Mexico; John J. Critchlow, of Keokuk, Indian agent at Utah; S. D. Williamson, of the District of Columbia, Indian agent at New Mexico; Theophilus D. Griffith, of Illinois, Indian agent of Choctaws and Chickasaws; Wm. R. Thrall, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio; S. M. Ashenfelte, United States Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico.

MAJOR GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,

who arrived last night, visited the White House this morning in company with Gen. Sherman, and had a lengthy interview with the President.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The President had a long conference with Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano to-day, the result of which has been a definite determination that Delano be appointed Secretary of the Interior. With regard to the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, no decision has been made by the President.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury—coin, $99,557,000, including $12,508,000 gold-bearing certificates; currency, $31,583,984.

The President has appointed Isaac T. Shepard Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

It is stated that Assistant Secretary Richardson will go to Europe to negotiate the funding bonds soon to be issued. His resignation as Assistant Secretary has not yet been accepted.

STATISTICS.

Attorney General Akerman has just issued a circular to State Governors requesting them to furnish him with all statistics in their respective States relating to crime, for the years 1869-70. He desires to know how many persons are now in prison, their sex, color, age, the nature of their crimes, terms of sentence, and how many have been pardoned and how many executed for murder. These statistics are in addition to those to be supplied by United States Marshals and District Attorneys, for they apply only to United States courts, while those given by Governors apply to State courts, etc. These will be incorporated in his report to Congress in January next, as ordered in the law creating the Department of Statistics.

NEW BANKS.

Applications for National banks were granted at La Harpe, Ill., Lanark, Ill., and Burlington, Iowa.

The First National bank of Lexington, Ky., has been authorized to increase its capital to $100,000; the First National bank of Springfield, Illinois, to $150,000; Henderson National bank, Kentucky, to $70,000; City National bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to $100,000; First National bank of Washington, Iowa, to $50,000.

The Secretary of Treasury has authorized the payment of the interest due on the 1st of November, on Monday, 24th, without rebate.

ST. LOUIS.

Gallagher Sick—Death from Apoplexy—Candidate for Congress—The Sleeping Beauty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Gallagher, the pugilist, is quite sick at his training quarters near this city, and Kelly, his trainer, thinks he will not be able to meet Tom Allen on November 1st, the day fixed for the fight.

Moses P. Green, United States Commissioner at Hannibal, died of apoplexy a few days ago.

Major Dale announces himself as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

Some days ago the committee appointed by the St. Louis Medical Society to examine and report upon the condition of Susan C. Goodsey, better known as the "Sleeping Beauty," pronounced the case one of collusion, and said Susan a humbug. The Republican has a communication from M. N. Cowgill, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hickman, Ky., near the residence of the Goodsey family, stating that he has been personally acquainted with the family for twenty years, and knows, by personal knowledge, there is no collusion in the case, and that the girl during the period indicated has always been in her present condition. Appended to the reverend gentleman's communication, and under the words, "We the undersigned concur in the above," are the signatures of over twenty persons, including judges, clergymen, editors, lawyers, notaries and merchants. In several cases references are given by the parties signing to some of our best-known citizens. There is some curiosity to know whether the medical committee will notice the communication, especially as the conclusions they reached were not consistent with the general statements of their report.

SAN DOMINGO.

Disappearance of President Baez.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Letters from Port au Prince, dated the 8th of October, state that Baez, President of San Domingo, has either been taken, killed, murdered, assassinated, abducted, or else he has run away or committed suicide. At all events, he has disappeared, and reports from San Domingo say his body has been found at that place. Cabriel's faction was rejoicing over the event, and W. Delmonte has been offered the Presidency.

Senator Cameron Well.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 22.—There is no foundation in the report that Senator Cameron has been stricken with paralysis. He is up and in his usual health this morning. He had an ague chill yesterday in Baltimore, and from the care shown by his friends in making him comfortable on his way home probably arose the rumor telegraphed all over the country yesterday.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, October 22.

In the police court yesterday James Welton, for disorderly conduct, was assessed $23 65.

Peter Daniy and Edward King, stragglers, lodged in the station-house Friday night.

Three marriage licenses were issued by Col. W. W. Tuley, County Clerk, last week.

Deputy County Auditor George E. Sackett has gone to Martinsburg, Indiana, to recuperate.

The Schutzenfest of the New Albany Rifle club will not occur until Monday week.

Jack P. Bannon will have the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL and all the latest publications for sale at the Postoffice news-stand this morning.

Rev. Wm. Langari will preach in the court-house at three o'clock this afternoon on "the European war, as indicating the reign of the Almighty, or the Kingdom of God."

New Albany Commandery Knights Templar No. 5 will meet at their commandery to-morrow (Monday) evening for the purpose of electing officers.

Since the present cool weather, complaints come up from various quarters of extensive raids on wood piles. A gentleman who resides in the upper part of the city has had more than one-half of his winter supply of wood stolen. He says there will be an explosion one of these nights if certain parties do not look out.

Albert Mack (colored) was arrested yesterday morning at the market-house for stealing a pair of hose and a spool of cotton from Mrs. Krotz. He was taken before the Mayor and held to bail in the sum of $250 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, in default of which he was sent to jail.

The Sandusky City Railroad bond case against the city, in which a judgment of $82,600 was rendered against New Albany, will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term on an appeal from the decision of the decision of District United States Court in Indiana.

James Welton was taken before Mayor Hart yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny. He is accused of stealing a lot of iron from the saw-mill of Hill, Hewett & Co., on Lower Water street. The case was continued on the part of the State until Monday morning. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, in default of which he was sent to jail.

The Floyd Circuit Court convenes on Tuesday next. One hundred and seventy-nine cases are on the docket for trial; among them the United Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. President and Directors of the North American Insurance Company; Montgomery vs. the New Albany, Sandusky City Junction railway, and New Albany et al.; Cannon vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company, all of which involve interest and intricate questions of law.

A few days ago two laborers called at the store of Bradley, Peck & Co. to see Mr. Bradley, President of the Air-line, for the ostensible purpose of obtaining work in aiding the construction of the road. Sam was the spokesman, but Bill didn't know much, and accordingly Sam did the talking, while Bill slipped around and walked off with Mr. Peck's coat. By the time Sam thought Bill was out of sight he excused himself and turned to look for his companion, and after calling, "Bill, Bill," for sometime, Sam left; but when Peck went to put on his coat he found it had been Billed.

A private telegram to parties in this city states that on the night of the 20th of the present month, some parties broke into the County Clerk's office of Orange county, at Paoli, and cut out the judgment in the famous Bowles divorce case, in the order book; also the entry of the judgment in the judgment docket, and also from the execution docket. In addition to this the thieves stole all the files in the case, so that there is nothing left to show that there ever was a trial or judgment rendered in such a case. It will be remembered that a long while ago the Orange Circuit Court rendered a judgment granting Mrs. Bowles a divorce and awarding her $25,000 alimony, that the proceedings had gone so far, that the court ordered the Springs property belonging to Dr. Bowles to be appraised and sold to satisfy the judgment. It will be further remembered that Mrs Bowles was among the lost of the ill-fated steamer Silver Spray, which exploded her boilers on the Mississippi river last spring, somewhere between Memphis and Fort Pillow. The Doctor doubtless had hoped that this untimely fate of his divorced wife would have put an end to the judgment. But not so. Her attorneys determined that the alimony should go to her legal heirs. Everything was moving forward slowly to the final satisfaction of the judgment, and the above procedure is the mode taken to escape the ends of justice. It will avail nothing, however, only another vexatious delay. The fact of the trial and the judgment will be duly established in time and justice will at last receive her reward with increased cost to the defendant. It is to be hoped that the villains who are the authors of this daring deed of violating the sanctity of official court records may yet be identified, and that the last stretch and full extent of the law will be applied to them with a well-merited and rigid severity.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 23.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has returned from Alaska, and was in the city on Friday.

Efforts are about to be made to establish a lodge of young Templars in Jeffersonville.

The total internal revenue receipts of Clark county for September amounted to $2,982 16.

Mr. Henry Timmonds' wife, who has been very sick for several months, is gradually recovering.

The gross passenger receipts of the J., M. and I. railroad during the month of September were $48,874.

James Woodsworth, secretary of the California Prison Commission, visited the Southern State Prison.

Hon. J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T., is expected to lecture on temperance in Jeffersonville next Sunday.

John Zulauf is building five substantial cottage residences on Chestnut, between Mechanic and Fulton streets.

Mr. John R. Delahunt, our lamp contractor, has been busy the latter part of this week in putting the street lamps in good order.

The numerous friends of Dr. Warren Hor will learn with much regret that he is confined to his room with rheumatism of the hip joint.

Dr. W. H. Sheets, who was elected Grand Worthy Counsellor of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., declined the position, and S. B. Falkenberg was elected in his stead.

Rev. John W. Sullivan will officiate at the funeral of Mrs. Helen Rebecca Beach this morning at 10½ o'clock at the Wall-street M. E. church by special request.

Col. Jas. Kegwin, Isaac Cox and A. B. Barker returned late Friday night laden with ninety-three partridges, the result of their hunt in the vicinity of Vienna.

Mrs. Carse, widow of our lamented and deceased fellow-citizen Thos. Carse, is at present in the city on a visit to her friends. She will reside in Chicago permanently.

Rev. Wm. Langari preaches in Dr. Field's tabernacle this morning at 11 o'clock. Subject, "The European war as indicating the reign of the Almighty, or the Kingdom of God."

On Thursday night some unknown parties went to the City Cemetery and robbed a grave of a negro body. Mayor Sparks is endeavoring to ferret out the offenders, and will bring them to justice if possible.

During the past week, at Charlestown, marriage licenses were issued as follows: Monroe Corteur and Martha E. Welch, James S. Adams and S. Alice Ruddell, William P. Sproul and Elizabeth Gerber.

We accidentally represented C. H. Kelly, of the insurance firm of Kelly & Goodwin, as being in the city in the interest of his various companies, when the item should have read "in southwestern Indiana."

Some of the Good Templars think of so arranging matters as to have a public installation of the officers of the different lodges some night next week. The move is a good one and doubtless would result in good to the order.

Marriage licenses have been issued in Jeffersonville during the week as follows: Henry Merrel to Susan Graves; Wm. Wheeler to Anna Thompson; Charles D. Kerman to Mrs. Emma J. Sayers; James Taylor to Elizabeth Jackson. The latter couple are colored.

The officers, teachers and scholars of the Rose Hill Mission Sabbath School met at Col. Shuler's residence yesterday afternoon, to practice for the coming Old Folks' Concert. The concert promises to be the best amateur entertainment ever given in Jeffersonville.

A daughter of Mr. U. S. Reynolds, proprietor of the Mechanics' Home, near the car works, was very peculiarly affected on Friday by an intermittent fever, which rendered her temporarily insane, causing her to sing, cry, laugh, and scream alternately. Dr. D. L. Field, who is attending the young lady, regards it as a very singular case.

The Assessor's list for September shows the following items of interest: Sales of the Ohio Falls Car-works for the quarter ending September 30th, $283,235; Louisville Cement Company, same time, $28,750; Hall, Moore & Burkhardt, $44,656; James Howard & Co., $35,250; Hopkins & Stanton, saddlers, $10,814; David S. Barmore, shipbuilder, $19,750; Woolen Mills, $25,958; Anders, Brookbank & Co., $11,500; Utica Lime Company, $5,148.

Rev. Thomas G. Bosley, the newly-appointed minister of the M. E. Church South in this city, is a man about six feet high, of symmetrical and well built proportions, and with sufficient strength to coerce a sinner if he can't persuade one. He is a man of genial qualities, frank and easy to get acquainted with—just such a personage as is needed in his new field of work, and well calculated to build it up. To-day Mr. Bosley preaches in his church at Maple and Mulberry at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. In the afternoon he goes to New Albany. He will be busily engaged for some time to come in aiding in the organization of churches along the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The New Albany Ledger's Jeffersonville correspondent, in last evening's issue, says: "The legal difficulties between the administrator of the Parker estate and H. H. Ewing, Esq., have been satisfactorily arranged to all parties, the coal estate going to Ewing who will resume the business on Monday morning. Col. W. H. Snodgrass, who has been superintending the erection of Gilmore and Sabin's new cement mill, six miles from Jeffersonville, on the O. & M. R. R., while fixing a derrick, the scaffolding upon which he stood gave way, precipitating him to the ground, injuring him severely, but it is to be hoped not seriously. This is the second accident of the kind that has happened to Col. Snodgrass."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Fresh oysters and everything good to eat, refreshments, &c., at Jackson's restaurant.

Logan & Huff have bought out the grocery of Howell & Enlow, at Market and Missouri avenue, where they are prepared to furnish the choicest groceries and fresh meat at reasonable prices.

The Lee Memorial at Clarksville.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 22.—The memorial services to-day in honor of Gen. R. E. Lee drew the largest crowd ever known in Clarksville. There were three thousand persons in the procession, with Gen. W. A. Quarles as marshal of the day. The Masons, Odd Fellows, all the schools, soldiers and citizens were out with their bands. The arrangements were perfect.

NEW YORK.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—P. M.

The cotton receipts at all the ports for the week were 82,430 bales, and the exports 15,975 bales; stock on hand 204,910 bales.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to begin the prepayment of the November interest, without rebate, on the 28th inst.

The bank statement is favorable, and as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$268,065,398
do increase	337,400
Circulation	32,517,098
do increase	450,669
Deposits	189,378,983
do increase	2,089,268
Legal-tenders	52,190,912
do increase	1,964,553

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is nominal at 8¾@8⅝.

The gold market is firm; opened at 112⅝, and closed at 113. Cash gold is very scarce. The borrowing rates were ⅛@¾, but the ruling rate was ¼ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $88,000,000.

The exports of specie for the week were $556,000.

Government bonds are steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113¾@114¼
Coupons of '62	112¾@113⅛
Coupons of '64	111¾@112¼
Coupons of '65	112 @112¼
Do new	110⅛@110⅜
Coupons of '67	110¼@110½
Coupons of '68	110½@110⅞
Ten-forties	106⅝@106⅞
Currency 6's	111¼@111⅜

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91⅛	Old Virg'a	63
Old Tenn	62½	Old N. Car	47
New Tenn	60½	New N. Car	27
New Virg's	61½		

Stocks are dull and prices lower, but improved on the announcement of the bank statement and closed steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	68	Northwestern	80¾
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	89
Western U. Tel	40⅜	Rock Island	111⅞
Quicksilver	5	N. Jersey Cen't	109
Mariposa	5½	St. Paul	63⅛
Do preferred	11½	Do preferred	81⅝
Adams Express	67⅝	Tol. & Wabash	53⅝
Wells & Fargo	37	Do preferred	76
American Ex	43⅝	Fort Wayne	93⅝
U. S. Express	39⅝	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	43⅝	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92½	Chi. & Alton	113¾
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87⅞	Do preferred	115⅛
Erie	23⅞	Ohio & Mis'sippi	32⅜
Erie preferred	45	C. C. and C	81
Harlem	135	Burlington	150
Do preferred	135	Lake Shore	94⅛
Reading	100⅛	C. C. & I. C	17¾
Mich. Central	120⅛	Illinois Central	136⅝
Pittsburg	108⅛		

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$81,636,941
Do. do. do. currency	7,239,195

The Sub-treasury received $24,005,630 gold for customs during the week, and paid out $766,695 on account of interest. The total amount of 1871 bonds redeemed thus far is $482,000, and less than one million of the November interest has been rebated.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$2,229,190
General merchandise	4,081,029

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The receipts of beeves, 6,800, all of good quality. Dealers are holding off and are slow buyers at a decline of ¼ to ½c per lb. Sinclair sold a car load of Canadas, averaging 850 pounds, at 5¾c; Thompson's Sons two cars ditto, averaging 1,000 at 6¼c; P. O. Eastman one car Illinois steers, averaging 1,300, at 8¾c; Rosenthal two cars do, running 1,300, 1,500 and 1,400 pounds, at 8⅝c; L. L. Henry one car Michigan, average good, at 5¾c; two cars do, averaging 1,100 pounds, at 6¼c; Dorry one car mixed Kentucky cows and yearlings, averaging 1,086 pounds, at 6⅜c, and two cars Kentucky oxen, averaging 1,300 pounds, at 6⅞c; Cane one car Ohio, averaging 1,560 pounds, at 9c, the top of market; 100 head, fattened by a Lexington stock raiser, averaging 1,350 pounds, sold at 7¾c per pound: while another of 100 do, averaging 1,450 pounds, sold at 8c; Sam. Brown, one car Kentucky oxen, averaging over 1,600 pounds, sold at 7⅝c; C. Rosenthall, 150 head Texas, averaging 1,150 pounds, at 5¼c. The range has been from 5c for light Texas up to 8½c for good Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky steers, with a few sales extra heavy ones at 9c.

Hogs—Prices have fallen off from ¼ to ½c. Swartz sold 60 head Indiana hogs, averaging 435 pounds, at 10c; but they were fancy fat hogs; Illinois fed bring 8¾@8⅞c; Michigan do ¼c per pound less, and State 8¼c; market dull; weather warm.

Sheep and lambs dull and prices off ¼c; sheep sell at 4¼@6c per pound. Lambs 7¾c for heavy Canada.

Milch Cows—Demand continues brisk, with no good arrivals offering.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

The drunken and disorderly cases were disposed of as follows:

Jas. Denny, Adam Johnson, C. J. Wewaty, A. Legg, Henry Pendlit, Sam. McDaniel, Pat. Gibbons, Dennis O'Hara, Bill Anderson, fined $5 each; John Logan, W. Wilson, discharged; and Henry Rider continued.

John Taylor, stealing $1 from Charles Meyer; bail in $500 to keep the peace for one year.

Wm. Tilford, stealing $2 from Peter Ball; discharged.

Pat. McMahon and Frank McNeil, assault on Frank McNeil; continued until Monday morning.

Ann Jackson and Louisa Williams, stealing a watch and $200 from Richard Logan; discharged.

Beverly Parks, stealing $65 from Jacob Schneider; discharged.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following judgments by default were entered:

Ann Griffith vs. B. Marks & Co., $100.
Hanks, Chambers & Co. vs. B. F. Tomlin, $280 04.
Gnovely & Goose vs. J. V. and N. B. Carrod, $600.
H. Killen vs. John Doyle, $183 15.
P. H. Brown vs. Thos. E. Rayden and Jas. B. Brooks; judgment as to Brooks for $160.
Michael McDonough vs. Robert Durrett, $480.
J. N. Owens vs. Chas. and J. E. Woolfolk, $200.
G. W. Herancourt vs. Adam Kaar, $196 25.
J. Von Borries & Co. vs. B. Schulte, $176 86.
Speed, Magens & Co. vs. Joplin & Reynolds, $252 10.
Windisch, Muhlhausen & Bro. vs. M. Billings, $162 50.

The following judgments were entered:

J. S. Blue vs. J. B. and B. Carrod, $105.
Louisville Insurance and Banking Company vs. G. E. Moody and Robert Durrett, $140.

A number of motions were submitted to the Court.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS IN CAUSES RETURNED BY THE JUDGE.

Hutchings vs. Crane; motion to strike defendant's answer from record and for judgment overruled.

Werne vs. David; judgment for plaintiff for $119 18.

Bonn vs. Myers; answer allowed to be filed.

Johnson vs. Marshall et al.; motion for judgment by plaintiff and to file amended answer by defendant overruled.

Krapp vs. T. H. Hunt; plaintiff required to file amended petition and given one week for that purpose.

O'Bannon vs. O'Bannon; motion by defendant to dismiss the petition herein and vacate the order of delivery overruled.

Noel vs. Shipp; judgment for defendant, and two weeks given plaintiff to file bill of exceptions.

O'Bannon vs. Cain et. al.; amended answer allowed to be filed, demurrer thereto overruled, and reply filed; exceptions by plaintiff entered.

Lieber vs. Thomas; demurrer to petition overruled, answer filed, and cause assigned to December 13th.

TRIAL DOCKET—MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

LeRoy Armstrong vs. C. Q. Armstrong's adm'r.
S. Nadal & Son vs. M. Woods Ferguson.
C. Obst vs. L. Osborn.
B. F. Karsner vs. Samuel Hiatt.
Thomas S. Richards' ex'r vs. Robert Durrett.
Harris, Nabb & Co. vs. M. Goldberg.
R. E. Millett, &c., vs. Geo. W. Wicks.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1870.

Louisville Pilots' Benevolent and Relief Association vs. J. H. Peckenpaugh.
H. H. Breffenmeyer vs. James Allison.
Michael Barry vs. Pat Scully.
John Ashburn vs. William Burke.
Geo. Zoeller vs. William Zoeller et al.
John W. O'Bannon vs. Cain & Crump.
Pat Cain vs. R. H. Crump.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

B. F. McCawley vs. A. Samuelson.
Same vs. Same.
E. D. Simpson vs. Geo. Hoertz.
W. N. Davis vs. B. W. Jenkins.
Wm. Farrel vs. H. S. Lyter.
Richard Moore & Bro. vs. John W. Bowser.
Robert Howe vs. J. C. Mulholland et al.
J. R. Allen vs. W. E. Bogie et al.
Moses Bennett, executor, &c., vs. J. W. Henning et al.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

W. H. Herdman et al. vs. G. F. Downs et al.
D. K. Stephens vs. W. S. Lord et al.
John Birk vs. Robert Usher.
John Kunzmann vs. Jacob Buld et al.
Thomas Bailey vs. H. W. Hawes.
John Henneberger's administrator vs. George Fair.
James McQuillon vs. B. W. Jenkins.
Philip Hess vs. COURIER-JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

T. J. Rannekamp vs. W. C. Moore.
J. M. Armstrong vs. H. B. Ensington.
R. C. Hewitt vs. J. C. Mulholland.
Leopold Mader vs. Wm. Kreppenstapel.
S. B. Brooks vs. E. D. Prewett.
W. S. Macrae vs. D. Merlett.
Bells Brossmmer & Co. vs. J. C. Mulholland.

☞ A man in Buffalo pulled off his coat and jumped in the canal to save a woman from drowning, when a pickpocket stole his pocket-book from the coat, and the woman abused him for pulling her hair in his efforts to save her life.

DRY GOODS, &C.

New Goods and New Store

—OF—

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.,

142 MARKET ST.,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

The immense arrival of New Goods during the last week now makes our stock one of the most complete in the city.

European and American Dress Goods,

Linens Cassimeres, Hosiery, and Notions.

Shawls, Broches, Merinoes, and Woolen.

FURS, FURS, FURS!

We guarantee prices in our FUR department and DEFY COMPETITION.

Remember, all New Goods!

We again most respectfully call the attention of our many friends and patrons and the public to our reopening, and invite them to call and examine our stock.

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.,

142 MARKET STREET.

THE OHIO FALLS WAGON!

J. D. BONDURANT,

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, &c., &c.,

Main Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

I have a large stock of the above goods, and offer great inducements to cash buyers. Have taken more than ordinary pains in selecting a choice lot of the new crop of Field Seeds.

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Headquarters for Millinery, Plushes, Satins, Royal, Terry and Uncut Velvets.
Headquarters for Gros Grain, Sash, Bonnet & Trimming Plain & Brocaded Ribbons.
Headquarters for Roman Sashes, Ties and Scarfs.
Headquarters for Nilson, &c., Jackets, Bedouins, and Shawls.
Headquarters for Japanese Silks and Poplins in all shades.
Headquarters for the New Shades in Satin de Chenes in every quality.
Headquarters for Dress Goods, Empress Cloths, Reps, and Delaines.
Headquarters for Bridal Wreaths, Sashes, and Ties.
Headquarters for Courtauld's and Grout's Best English Crapes from $1 up.
Headquarters for Courtauld's and Grout's Collars and Mourning Veils.
Headquarters for the Best and Cheapest Gros Grain Silk in America.
Headquarters for Hy. Matier & Co.'s Plain, Hemmed, and Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Headquarters for Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear.
Headquarters for GF Black Velvet Ribbons and Colored in "Bee-hive" brand.
Headquarters for Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, and White Goods.
Headquarters for BB, AL, and Victoria Corsets.
Headquarters for the celebrated Water-proof Suits and Suitings.
Headquarters for Lyons and Genoa Mantilla Velvets and Plushes.
Headquarters for the best Black and Colored Cloth and Sealskin Mantles.
Headquarters for the Striped Dress Silks at $1 37½, not to be had elsewhere.
Headquarters for Cassimeres, Tricots, Saturra and Doeskin Cloths.
Headquarters for Cottons, Muslins, Sheetings, Battings, and Waddings.
Headquarters for G. F. Gilbert's celebrated White and Opera Flannels.

Go to Headquarters on Monday Morning and buy you a Silk Dress.

Headquarters for best Prints at New York prices.
Headquarters for Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notions, &c.

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,

(Successors to R. Cunningham), 154 Market street.

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METROPOLITAN CLOAK & FUR STORE,

Immense Addition to Our Stock!

—OF—

SHAWL SUITS FROM $10.00 UP

PLUSHES AND ASTRACANS IN ALL COLORS:

Black Beaver Cloths & Colored Chinchillas;

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

The Largest Stock in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

New supply of Velvet Cloaks, Velvets, Laces, and Headings, all of which we offer at prices which will defy competition.

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ARON & CERF,

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WALLACE PATENT GRATE!

Those wishing to avail themselves of this unrivaled improvement will please send in orders before the cold weather is upon us. Besides giving comfort where other Grates cannot, there is great economy in fuel. We guarantee both. *Cost of taking out old Grates and substituting the WALLACE PATENT, $8 00.*

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Black Thread Laces,
Real Valenciennes Laces,
Real Point Applique Laces,
Real Lace Flounces and Points,
Real Lace Collars and Sets,
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Always Get the Best

Have your teeth made on Rosaline (the color of the gums). Satisfaction guaranteed, and all operations pertaining to dentistry will be skillfully performed. Call and examine specimens at DR. YATES', 66 Fourth st., near Main.

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth $15. Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseased gums and [illegible] teeth, which renders them painless and useful for years. 124 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. oct 30 WaFtu

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas James' Adm'r against Thomas James' Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 18,255.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, laid off in lots, as shown by the plot filed in this case, made by McConigale & Hobbs, surveyors, and dated August, 1869. Said land is described as follows:

Part of Block No. 1, adjoining the dower tract, beginning in the middle of the Fountain Ferry road, at its intersection with Thos. James' west line; thence with his said line N 1¼ E 464 8-12 feet to the middle of Main street extended; thence with the middle of Main street extended eastwardly 175¾ feet to the northwest corner of the dower tract; thence with the west line of the same S 1¼ W to the middle of the Fountain Ferry road; thence with the middle of the same westwardly [illegible] feet to the beginning, containing 1 84-100 acres.

Block No. 2, containing 1 77-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 30-foot road in James' west line, where the center line of Main street intersects the same; thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 195 8-12 feet to the middle of Rowan street extended, thence with the middle of said street extended eastwardly 287¾ feet to James' east line, thence with his east line S 1¼ E 195 8-12 feet to the middle of Main street extended, thence with the middle of same westwardly 287¾ feet to the beginning.

Block No. 3, containing 3 17-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 30-foot road in James' west line at its intersection with the center line of Rowan street extended, thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 480 8-12 feet to the middle of Duncan street extended, thence eastwardly with the middle of same extended 287¾ feet to James' east line, thence with his east line S 1¼ E 480 8-12 feet to the middle of Rowan street extended, thence with the same westwardly 287¾ feet to the beginning.

Block No. 4, containing 3 37-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 30-foot road in James' west line at a point where the center line of Duncan street extended intersects the same, thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 465 feet to his north west corner, thence with his north line S 78¼ E 306.8 feet to his northeast corner, thence S 1¼ W 330 feet with his east line to the middle of Duncan street extended, thence with the same westwardly 287¾ feet to the beginning.

1 22-100 acres of land, with the improvements thereon, beginning in the center of the Fountain Ferry road at the corner common to said 18 acres and Alberto Baker, thence with the common line of same N 1¼ E 465 feet to the center of Main street if extended, thence westwardly with the center of Main street extended 115 feet, thence S 1¼ W 464 8-12 feet to the center of said road, and with the same eastwardly 115 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Tait against Alice Stepney. } In Chancery, No. 21,451.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold and unexpired term, together with the improvements thereon, of the premises of a lease executed by James Guthrie to Alice Stepney, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1864, for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of September, 1863. The demised premises are situated in the city of Louisville, and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of Ninth and Madison streets, thence north with Ninth street [illegible] feet, thence west 120 feet, thence south [illegible] feet to Madison street, thence east with Madison street 120 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser is to comply with all the covenants, conditions, and stipulations contained in said lease on file in this action.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wood & Bernard against W. B. Prince. } In Chancery, No. 22,339.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, viz:

One undivided sixth interest in fee simple after the expiration of the estate by courtesy of L. H. Prince in the following described tract of land, viz: Beginning at a stone, corner to James Logan, and running thence with his line and Kerrick and Dorsey's line S 84¾ W 194.2 poles to a stone, corner to Dorsey; thence with his line S 7¾ E [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to said Dorsey, in Wesser's line; thence with the same and Ward's line N 85¾ E 174.8 poles to a stone in the said Wesser's line and corner to said Logan; and thence with the same N 54 W 119.2 poles to the beginning, containing 114¼ acres, more or less. See Robb's survey.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Harriet Vankirk against H. A. McBelley. } In Chancery, No. 23,386.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Six acres off of the southern part of the tract of land now occupied by the plaintiff, Harriet A. Vankirk, set apart by the commissioner appointed by this court, a plot of which is filed with said commissioner's report, bounded as follows, viz: [illegible] Henderson's Western Division; thence with a line of Stanton Gear's [illegible] to a corner with S. T. Bergman [illegible] to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the sale of unwholesome articles of food.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That no person shall bring into the city, or sell, or offer for sale, in any market, public or private, any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb, for slaughtering purposes, that are pregnant or in an unhealthy or unsound condition, nor any meat, fish, game nor poultry that is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or that for any other reason is judged to be unfit for human food. (The fact of any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb being in any stock-yard, or slaughter-house pen, it shall be considered that the same is being exposed there for sale;) and the fact that any carcass, or part thereof, of any cattle, sheep, hog or lamb is found in any slaughter-house, or any public or private market or place, dressed and prepared as such meats usually are for market, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that the same is on sale; and no animal, nor any part thereof, nor any fish, game or poultry, that has been inspected and condemned by the Board of Health or any of its officers, shall be held, sold or offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 2. No person or persons shall buy or offer to buy, for slaughtering purposes, in any stock-yard, street, or alley, or in any market, public or private, in this city, any cattle, hogs, sheep or lambs that are pregnant, or in an unhealthy or unsound condition.

Sec. 3. No animal of any kind shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, nor part of the meat thereof, wholly or any part, within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley, or wharf.

Sec. 4. Nor shall any animal be slaughtered whilst in a feverish or overheated condition; and the meat of any such animal shall not be held, sold nor offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 5. No person shall bring into this city, or sell, or offer for sale, any cattle, [illegible] of any such cattle; all such cattle, meat, and milk shall be condemned and destroyed.

Sec. 6. No cased, blown, raised, plaited, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, nor the meat of any animal that may have died of disease or accident, or fish, birds or fowl that shall not be killed, sold, or offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 7. No calf, pig, or lamb, nor the meat thereof, shall be brought, held, or offered for sale for human food in this city, which, when killed, was less than one (1) month old.

Sec. 8. No fish shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation, and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and good condition for food.

Sec. 9. Fish shall not be cleansed of their scales or entrails in any public market where they may be offered for sale.

Sec. 10. No person shall bring or send into this city for sale any milk without a permit to do so from the Board of Health; such permit to be furnished gratuitously by said Board to all applicants on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk be sold within the city limits, and subject to the approval of the Health officer.

Sec. 11. All milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and the number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

Sec. 12. All grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale is obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

Sec. 13. No person shall offer or have for sale in the city any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that for the most part are kept tied up in stables, or that are fed on garbage, swill, or other like deleterious substances, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

Sec. 14. No person shall sell, hold, or offer for sale, or bring into the city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruits.

Sec. 15. Any person or persons violating the provisions of any section of this ordinance, on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each offense not less than twenty (20) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars in the City Court.

Sec. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This ordinance to take effect after its approval and publication in the daily papers ten consecutive days.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved the 18th day of October, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

oc20 d10

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAME ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

ONE AND FOURTH PAGE—$1 00 per square for each insertion.

ONE AND THREE PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion for the first week; $1 per square for each insertion thereafter. One square per month, $25; three squares, three months, $60; four squares, one year, $200.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, notices and resolutions of respect, 10 cents a line for each insertion. Not less than 50 cts. for less than 5 lines.

City Features" 25 cents per line. "City Items" in reading matter, $1 per line. Local Notices" in reading matter, $2 per line. Special Notices," $3 per line.

Medical," "Astrologic" and "Lottery" advertisements not admitted at any price.

Cuts and repeating advertisements double prices. Double columns advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Special position according to space. Bills for advertising to be paid for in advance.

All advertisements, except those of established business firms, must be paid for before insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square for each insertion. Other rates same as Daily. No advertisement or notice for less than 50 cents. Bills for advertising to be paid in advance of publication.

All advertisements will not be returned to writer, and all were matter which is used will be paid for. If the charge is objected to by advertiser, it will be stopped.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 00

To city subscribers, delivered at their own residence, payable to the carrier, or $25 per year when paid at the office. To River Towns, if mailed, $12 per year.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year	$2 00
Four Months	1 00

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered in city subscribers' hands, $16 a year. Single copies always available at the counter. If timed a week for 3 cents; terms three a week, $1.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Four Copies, one year	7 00
Ten to ten copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies, one year, each	1 25
Twenty-one copies and upwards, each	1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and the additional copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty-one at $1 each. Only one extra copy to any club. Twenty additional; twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be remitted by postmaster's order or draft, but when these can not be procured by mail at our risk it is not to be considered as received by us until it is in the possession of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In Italy, the Wesleyan Methodists have 17 ministers and evangelists, and 686 communicants.

It has been ascertained that there are in the United States 60,000 ministers of all denominations, at an average salary of $700.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is in need of funds to pay the home mission salaries. An earnest call is issued for immediate help.

Three of the Methodist churches in the city of Baltimore have paid special attention to elegant parsonages through the agency of their female mite societies.

Rev. W. R. Powers, late pastor of the Presbyterian church at Danville, Illinois, was admitted into the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church.

Two new Presbyterian churches in Auburn, New York, are approaching completion. They are the finest and in all respects the most complete of any in our country.

The Methodist missions in Germany are greatly increased by the war. The ministers have left their fields of labor to perform duty in the Prussian army.

The Congregational church of which Dr. Bushkin is pastor, in Washington City, has paid within a year $25,000. The church is young, with but about 300 members.

There are seven Presbyterian churches in San Francisco, besides several in the outskirts of that populous city. The First church was organized in 1849 by Rev. Albert Williams.

The Quakers in New England number four thousand five hundred. Their admissions to membership during the last year were only thirty-five, while they reported seventy-five deaths.

It is reported that one of the French Methodist ministers is with Bazaine's army in Metz, and that others, Chaplain in Medical Corps of army, were taken prisoners at the great battle of Sedan.

More than 1,500 English clergymen have signed a paper addressed to the Bishop of Canterbury, disapproving his having admitted a Unitarian minister to the communion at Westminster Abbey.

The support of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will devolve hereafter almost entirely on the Congregational Church, the Presbyterian co-operation having been withdrawn.

The Baptists in Cambridge, Massachusetts, have just completed a church costing $150,000, having three hundred and seventy-eight sittings, the highest number for twenty cents a week and the lowest for two cents. This is certainly the Gospel almost without money or price. Such examples are refreshing at the present, when a good pew is an expensive luxury.

At the late Methodist Convention for the State of New Jersey, the statistics showed that in 1860 the membership was 37,776; in 1865, 41,859; in 1870, 51,921; in 1880, 67,062; in 1890, 86,862. There are now in the State 259 traveling preachers, 656 local preachers, supplying 648 churches and 319 other preaching places. It is supposed that one-fourth of the population belong to that denomination.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin has just been held in Racine. The Moderator of last year, in his address to the convention, showed the incompatibility of the use of tobacco with the glory of God, declaring that if a church of which he was a member was vacant, he would vote against a man, every other way acceptable, if addicted to this nauseous habit.

The recently elected tabernacle of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., is an amphitheater, one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred feet in width, the seats being in the arc of a circle. Its walls are open for the whole free, and its building is lighted by sky-lights. It seats thirty-five hundred persons, and by the addition of a gallery will accommodate fifteen hundred more. It is said to be very unlike a church.

At the recent consecration of an Episcopal church in Boston the clergyman, having strong ritualistic proclivities, began reading the service with his face to the altar and his back to the congregation; whereupon the Bishop, who was present, ordered him to face the people and not the altar while officiating. It is believed that if the order was disobeyed there would have been a "flying out of hands" by the Bishop, altogether new at a church consecration.

"The Church of the Strangers," between Waverly Place and Eighth street, New York, recently presented to Rev. Dr. Deems by Commodore Vanderbilt, is composed in part of persons who have been members of the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Lutheran and other denominations. Their articles of religion are contained in the Apostles' creed, their ritual is simple, their communion is open, and the seats all free. This is believed to be the first undenominational church in America.

The conservative element in the late Universalist Convention secured the readoption of the old "Winchester Confession of Faith," consisting of three articles. First, belief in the Old and New Testament Scriptures as a revelation from God. Second, belief in one God, revealed in and Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of truth and grace, who will finally restore the family of mankind to happiness and holiness. Third, that true happiness consists of good works and the maintenance of a pure and upright life.

National Tobacco Association.

We called attention some days since to the fact that the President of the National Tobacco Association had summoned the Executive Committee to meet in New York on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

The object of this meeting, as set forth in the call, is to perfect measures for bringing to the attention of Congress, at its next session, and to the revenue officers of the Government, the manifest injustice of the tax imposed upon manufactured tobacco. The subject is one of vital importance to all parties, whether manufacturers or planters, and demands prompt action. The members of the Executive Committee for the State of Kentucky are Messrs. GEORGE W. WICKS, A. GRAHAM, E. HOLBROOK and ——— McDONALD. The time appointed for the meeting of the Committee is Wednesday. We are advised that it is the wish of the Committee that the Tobacco Board of Trade of Louisville, a highly efficient and influential organization, shall meet and co-indicate to the Kentucky Committee their views with reference to the action of the Committee in the New York meeting. Mr. WICKS, one of the Committee, in reply to a letter making inquiries as to the special objects of the meeting of the Committee, received the following letter from the President of the Association, which points out what is wanted:

Mr. George W. Wicks, Louisville, Kentucky:

DEAR SIR—Dohan & Taylor, of Dohan & Taylor, have just handed me your letter to them of the 13th inst., requesting me in reply to your inquiry as to the objects of the meeting of the Executive Committee at their meeting on the 26th inst. The constitution of the Association provides that I shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee on application of members from five States; that application has been made to me by the State of Ohio, in which I stated that business of interest to the trade will be submitted for their consideration. To dance what Indian dance, by business of interest would exceed my brevity, as I cannot say that the whole matter either of the gentlemen from the five different States contemplated introducing at the meeting, or the probability of their doing so, is known to me, as President of the Association, it will be my duty to call the session of the Executive Committee, which is senior, to the utmost importance to the tobacco trade of this country to invite the most harmonious, to do all in my power to assist the will relieve them from the unfair and unequal burdens that are now imposed upon that industry, and to secure the repeal of the present taxes complained of, so far as legislation in the Association can do its own business. They are the finest and in all respects the most complete of any in our country.

Yours truly, JAMES M. DOHAN.

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THE CREAM OF THE WAR LETTERS.

The Eastern Question Looming—Bismarck Gets Ready to Cook Her Christmas Turkey.

A gentleman writing to a London journal, from St. Petersburg, says:

The Eastern question is again looming on the political horizon, and quiet rumors are beginning to be substantiated by facts. Here, in the palace, it is no larger a secret that Russia will seize the earliest opportunity to disengage herself from the obligations of the treaty of Paris. There are many rumors afloat as to the precise manner in which the Nonvalchine and actions of the Russian Government with regard to this important question.

I herewith furnish you with a few facts, for the reliability of which I can vouch:

1. Russia is actively pushing forward her armaments.

2. Soldiers on unlimited furlough have received orders to be ready at the shortest notice, to return to the ranks.

3. There is a movement of troops toward the south.

4. The abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, or at least a part of it, is looked forward to as a certain result of the present disastrous struggle between France and Prussia.

With regard to the movement of troops toward the south, the ostensible reason is the following: The Emperor intends starting from Tsarskoe-Selo on Wednesday, for the Crimea, on the 26th (O. S.) of this month. He proposes holding a grand review on his arrival at Kieff, and the assembling of the troops in that part of Russia have for some time been en route for that city. It remains to be seen whether, after displaying themselves before the Emperor, the troops will return, or whether the review is only put forward as an excuse to entice the Government to assemble troops in the south, ostensibly for purposes of peace.

As to the fourth point, the firm idea here among all classes is, that England alone will never come forward in aid of the Turks. France, say they, will be thoroughly crippled with the present struggle, and England will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in whatever Russia may propose. She may grumble, but single-handed she will never fight. It is said that the Emperor, on hearing of the capitulation at Sedan, drank off a bumper and, striking the table, exclaimed: "Enfin, nous avons la paix!" Let there's an "end to the treaty of Paris."

This may or may not be true; but it sufficiently indicates the direction of public opinion here. And, after all, who can blame the Russians, politically speaking, for endeavoring to retain the first occasion of extricating themselves from a position which they have always considered as humiliating?

There seems to be no doubt, and, in fact, I was informed yesterday by competent authority, that fanatical aggrandisement is far from entering into the plans of Prince Gortschakoff. The great desire is to obtain the co-operation of action on the Black Sea. Nothing, however, how rapidly this idea may expand, should see the affairs of France take a more favorable turn.

A Constantinople correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:

When Admiral Farragut made his visit two years ago to Constantinople, he made a formal application to the Turkish Government for leave to pass the Bosphorus, and, as he expected, it was readily conceded. "We will have it cost what it may. If we remain ten months before it, we will have it." I must confess that when I was informed of this affair of feeling, the very day after Jules Favre's return, I felt so strongly inclined to discredit it that I took no further notice of it. But the facts are too positive to admit of doubt. On assurance from a gentleman who holds them from the original authority, Jules Favre was escorted by several officers of the staff to M. Bismarck's quarters. They manifested the greatest anxiety for a favorable result. When we left, after the final interview, they crowded around Favre, exclaiming: "Well? Well? Is it peace?" "I am sorry to say," replied Jules Favre, "that peace is impossible upon the conditions proposed." "It is now war to the knife!" The officers made no effort to disguise their disappointment, and said to him, severally, "Ah, Monsieur, we do not know even where then you do. We are away from our families. We shall never see them again. We shall find our graves under your walls." "I take God to witness," replied Favre, "that it is not the fault of the republic. We are content to pay the penalty of the faults of the past, but we cannot consent to be humiliated as a nation and reduced to a nothing."

We have no means of ascertaining, as a rule, the degree of credence that may attach to the narratives that reach us of the acts of the Prussians, but for the following fact I can vouch, upon the authority of more than one of the victims. The Prussians executed at the family of the hamlet of Saint-Cyr-l'Ecole a money payment of 100,000 francs. It is a small and a poor village, and the Mayor could not have raised—even had he tried under other circumstances—anything like such a sum. The attempt at the days being given for the deliberation on it—the troops of the Czar are to enter and occupy the Danubian Provinces." I simply give you this as a sample of the conditions that meet us, and the acquiescence among many here. The anxiety of the Russian Government journals to deny any such thing as that they say projects of aggression with regard to Turkey is understood at Constantinople as almost the invariable precursor of a quarrel; and this is an apprehension shared by the French Cabinet, however little it is felt or acknowledged by our authorities of Downing-st.

An Extraordinary Scene—Fighting in the Clouds—Two Balloons at It—An Air-Breadth Escape.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the Journal, published in the Norville du Jour, from one of its correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed to Brussels by a carrier pigeon:

"PARIS, Sept. 30.—Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not effected without much trouble, although his balloon was escaped by a good deal of skillful manipulature from Tours. But I will narrate the facts in their chronological order:

"His last flight from Paris occurred in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at eleven o'clock, floating about 3,000 metres above the fort of Charenton. At the same time the Prussians, who had seen Nadar's and Nadar's balloon—appeared, a second balloon was observed in the horizon. Nadar was soon in danger of being struck by the balloon, who dispatched a telegram with the Prussian national colors, immediately another national flag floated from the car of the second balloon. Vigorous hurrahs and cries of 'C'est Daroux!' proceeded from the garrison of the fort, and greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached.

"When they were within a certain distance of each other, suddenly a loud report was heard in the air, followed by a series of explosions, as they were set fire to, amid demonstrations or signals of victory, until Nadar was seen to fling himself into the network of his balloon and to cling to its sides. During this time the Prussian balloon was also discharging shots at Nadar, which were traced in the sky by their luminous effects. The intrepid aeronaut, undismayed by the cries of the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had taken place above.

"But mark what the French fire of the neighboring forts could not do—it had been removed, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. This was the ensign of Gen. Trochu, and a Prussian balloon! He had fired on the intrepid Nadar a lost!' were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. The balloon was not exactly fatal, for it began to ascend rapidly in his car, and the balloon to nearly reach the earth. He shot out the ballast, and, ascending, having stopped the hole made in his balloon by his adversary.

"Three shots were rapidly fired from the interpreide into the Prussian balloon, which at once, losing all power, descended to the earth with giddy velocity. A detachment of Uhlans who were in the plain, and who had been following Nadar's course throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forward, and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition—and then all hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the meantime Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he still remains."

The Echo du Parlement, commenting upon this recital, says: "While the Norville du Jour was publishing this extraordinary description of an aerial combat, we read in the correspondence addressed from Versailles to the Times of September 30: "An inexplicable phenomenon has just been perceived at Versailles. Two balloons, attached to each other, have been seen floating in the air. They were assembled over twenty ladies—severe and strictly virtuous ladies, cold and impassible, who looks as if depictured. The entire spirit was placed in the middle of the room, seated on an ottoman. Two elderly ladies sat on either side. Suddenly in the rear were four young girls all in a row, the witnesses of the impending prosecution. The jury were ranged around the room, directing a battery of indignant glances at the sin-ful-ness written in the cast.

The proceedings were opened by one of the elderly ladies standing up before the prisoner, and reproaching her in the most severe manner, in a voice which was choked with emotion, for the scandal she had given to the whole of the female sex. The prisoner denied the charge, and called for the production of its accusers. But there was no necessity for any witnesses to step forward and relate the circumstances of the case in which she was concerned. Her story was to the effect that after coming from service at the church, in company with Mr. B., she remained talking with him for some little time in the parlor of her own house; that he, curious about the structures of ladies' panniers and the conformation generally of ladies' dresses, observed to her that a certain article in her raiment was differently constructed from what he noticed on Miss G. She replied that it was strange that he should be so intimately acquainted with such mysteries of a female's wardrobe as warranted him in drawing the comparison. He responded by mentioning several other ladies whose style differed from hers, and finally she arrived at the conclusion that the young man was paying tolerably close attention to quite a number besides herself.

Next day Miss B. told Miss G., and both young ladies finally informed their respective mothers. The latter, on being made aware of the subject which Mr. B. thought fit to bring up for conversation, grew extremely indignant, and suspected that any young man who would venture to engage a lady's attention with such a matter of discourse as the shape of an article in her wearing apparel would take greater liberties if permitted. A consultation among the female plutocracy of the neighborhood resulted in a decision to hold a court or inquiry, and see it it was for the benefit of the interest and of morality in general to have Mr. B. up. Hence was come and go freely among their families.

The three witnesses corroborated the testimony of Miss B., by stating that the prisoner indulged in much the same kind of talk with them, and they did not consider his offense was of a very heinous character, or any punishment whatever. The jury retired for consultation, and returned with a verdict of "not guilty by malice aforethought," but with a caution to the prisoner that if he ever again desecrate the Sabbath evening by making the subject of his conversation an analysis of ladies' dresses, he will be treated to a coating in which he feathers are not in request. On being set at liberty he kissed two of the witnesses, and retired in a very great hurry.

☞ A very desirable article has recently been invented. It is an adjustable rubber lip to fit any tumbler or cup. It enables one to pour liquids from dishes without spilling, and thereby wasting the contents and soiling other articles, such as table covers, carpets, clothes, etc.

THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Prospects of a Valuable Additions to Uncle Sam's Farm—A Trade of $12,000,000.

[World's Washington Special.]

The conclusion arrived at by the administration in the matter of the recent representation made on behalf of the Prussian Government by Baron Gerolt is found to possess a startling significance in the light of some recent developments. Even before the 10th of this month the Prussian Government was very much disturbed by the repeated and heavy shipments of arms and ammunition from this country to France, and on that day its anxiety was deposed by the adoption by the French Government at Tours of a decree which substantially announced that improved arms would be procured by France from any quarter in any quantity, and paid for at the highest prices. Fearing that the effect of this decree would be to stimulate into even greater activity the supply of arms, ammunition and war-like stores generally from England and the United States, Count Bismarck gave the French Ministers in those countries the strictest injunctions to protest against any such exportations, and use every effort to procure the issual of proclamations from the American and British Governments restraining the same. In England the point was at once made by Count Bernstorff, and insisted on with such pertinacity that Earl Granville was deceived to the delays and prevarications and compelled to show his colors by announcing that her Majesty's Government did not consider it an infringement of neutrality alone not to exercise such an espionage over the commerce of their citizens as might prevent the exportation of arms by them at their own cost and risk. This decision, however, was given such offence to Prussia that it has even been intimated that she would withdraw Count Bernstorff on indefinite leave from the English mission and repose her representation at the Court of St. James to a *charge d'affaires*. About the same time as Count Bernstorff addressed to the consuls in England, Baron Gerolt made know the representation of his government here, and it is now very clear to ascertained that the administration has taken, in reply, substantially the same position as that assumed by Earl Granville, to wit: that neutral governments are not held under international law, to act as detectives against their citizens in order to prevent a private traffic in arms with belligerent powers, but the law did not go so far, and the ships did not stop—the rope was broken. Here was a six—the pilot had her pointed at the wharf—but, and the steamer going so she dead reader, like a sled down hill on ice. He pulled her out from the wharf-head and let her drop the pendulum in the bar, and by use of the speaking trumpet got her stopped before she went aground. Her head was then headed across the bar and held there by working her slow until the rope was repaired. Her passengers came to the conclusion that the Fanny Brandon and Mollie Eagan, but no harm was done.

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The Memphis Avalanche has the following: In reviewing the figures representing the amount of transportation by river and by rail from the Mississippi valley to eastern rivers, the difference of cost in transportation with that of the river and railroad is immense. While the latter amount carried are immensely greater by rail. A hasty glance, even, at the statistics, will convince any one able to think for himself that it is almost a considerable sum of money, which will come in well at this terrible crisis, and the effect of which will be to relieve the pressure on the eastern end of the Antilles, gain not only a most fruitful and valuable possession, but one that will be to put Cuba, Porto Rico and Hayti in a train for speedy absorption by putting them between the American flag upon the east and upon the west.

As to the intrinsic value of the islands involved in this diplomacy, the annual trade is worth fully $18,000,000, the value of the agricultural and mineral products of Martinique alone being some $2,500,000 a year. Coffee, sugar, indigo, &c., are easily raised, and the usual tropical market for flour, timber and manufactured goods is found in the islands. Considering the total population of these dependencies is something over a quarter of a million, and the annual trade is worth $18,000,000 a year, but the money paid for Alaska, $7,000,000 gold, would not be dear.

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Taken all together, the annual value of the products of these possessions to France is about 27,000,000 francs, and the value of French manufactures consumed by them 24,000,000. In the trade between them and the parent country 500 vessels find employment. The coffee produced is of good quality, but sugar is the great interest, and so well adapted is the soil to the production of that article that repeated experiments show Martinique gives 1,650 and Guadeloupe 3,000 pounds to each acre, the Louisiana yield being but 1,000 pounds to the acre, and the San Domingo yield but 1,086. At not more than one-fifth of the illiable land in these possessions is under culture, the very great opening afforded by them to an extended production of cane sugar is easily perceptible. The history of these French West India possessions is briefly discovered in 1493; colonized by the French in 1635; taken by the British in 1759; restored in 1763; taken again by the British in 1794, and in 1809 again restored; still a third time captured by the British in 1809; restored again in 1815; ceded to Sweden in 1819, but, the cession never having been acted on, resumed into possession by the French who held by them up to this time. In 1848 the French Republic emancipated the slaves—100,000 in number. The government is the usual colonial form of a governor and council.

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The Exchange came in at 3 p. m. yesterday. She was detained several hours by the fog. She departs for Henderson at her usual hour—3 p. m.

The Ben. Franklin is the only boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at 3 p. m. from the company's wharf-boat, at the foot of Third street.

The United States Mail-line boats to Cincinnati are making regular time, and are doing a very heavy business, both in the way of freight and passengers.

Mr. Henry Trice descended the falls yesterday evening with a skiff, containing two gentlemen and five ladies, on an excursion to view the falls and bridge.

The Pink Varble left late yesterday evening for Little Rock. Fort Smith and all points on the Arkansas river, with all the freight she could take out on the present stage of water.

The merchants' Tennessee-river packet, Camella, Captain Mill. Akin, departed for Tennessee river yesterday evening, loaded to the guards with a good trip of freight and a good list of passengers.

At the Trinity Church fair, soon to be held in Vicksburg, a beautiful flag will be voted to the most handsome lady in the fair. City of Vicksburg, Lee, Sarah Bernhardt and Kate are the favorites thus far.

The steam ferry Capt. James Chenoweth, is receiving for Cairo, Newbern, and New Orleans, and is filled to leave the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. Tuesday. She will take freight for reshipment to St. Louis.

Tom Harrington, of Pittsburg, has invested a quarter of a million in boats to be run on Western waters, which forces Weller one foot for every Pound of sugar he can put in any part of the boat.

It is reported that the Central Pacific Company has purchased all the property at the California Steam Navigation Company, and will hereafter control the river and bay navigation between San Francisco and the interior.

All the cargo of the Anna which was represented by the insurance to be damaged and perishable freight, which was sold at Gates's auction, has been forwarded to its destination. All obstacles in the matter to the payment of claims of owners on payment of general average claims.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Sun says: "Capt. Alfred Bellwood, the oldest steamboat pilot on the Wabash river, died yesterday morning in Shelby Valley, died at his residence in Lawrence county, Ill., a few miles above this city, at Wednesday evening last. Capt. B. was an upright and an honorable man."

Messrs. Henry and Low Trace have finished putting rime bolts at the head of the Indian chute, above the bridge. They had to sink a coffer dam 12 feet deep in order to put them in. Now that these ring bolts are firmly fastened, boats can ascend the falls drawing nearly all the water in the chute.

At LaCrosse, in the case of Mary McCue, administratrix, vs. the North-western Union Packet Company, a verdict was rendered for defendants, consisting that the collision of said company's steamboat, in the name of Patrick McCue on the War Eagle, in July, 1868, charged to have been caused by the negligence of the officers of said defendant's steamboat, a verdict of $4,000 was given to the plaintiff.

The LaClaire No. 2, Capt. A. Ballard, will arrive about the middle of this week, and will leave on her return trip, Saturday, positively. Shippers should bear in mind that the Tennessee river trade is a very important one to this city, and in order to retain this line of business we must give them every pound of freight that goes to that river, instead of patronizing transient boats.

The Evansville Courier of Friday says: The Exchange came down last at 10 o'clock last night. As she came up to the wharf-boat, after rounding the bend of the bar, and when at the proper stopping place, the pilot pulled his bell-rope, but the bell did not answer, and the engines did not stop—the rope was broken. Here was a situation! The pilot had her pointed at the wharf-boat, and he did everything to stop the dead vessel, like a sled down hill on ice. He pulled her out from the wharf-boat and let her drop the pendulum in the bar, and by use of the speaking trumpet got her stopped before she went aground. Her head was then headed across the bar and held there by working her slow until the rope was repaired. Her passengers came to the conclusion that the Fanny Brandon and Mollie Eagan, but no harm was done.

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MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Different from all others. It is composed of the extracts of VITAL PRINCIPLES or ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS (or, as medicinally termed, extracts), the entire or best portion of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one bottle of this Bitters is to be contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany. Their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the undersigned in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be produced by their use; persons using them drunkards, under any circumstances, have any but a natural effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is compounded for those not inclined to extreme use, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, compounded with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing all medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 per bottle, which makes many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of the purest quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but it is not better to say a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best in materials, and those who expect to obtain a cheap compound without certainty be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies
for LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

Any one of the above symptoms may indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, or combination of the same with impure blood.

In all these forms of disease the BITTERS or TONIC will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will soon feel well and healthy.

Hoofland's Greek Oil, Fluid Lightning Cure or Universal Pain Destroyer,
APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Scalds, Burns, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, &c.

For INTERNAL USE.—It will cure Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Dr. Hoofland's Vegetable or Substitute for Mercury Pills.

Two pills a dose. The most powerful, yet innocent vegetable cathartic known. It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the desired effect; two or three act quickly and powerfully cleansing the liver, stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient in Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting, and searching than the Mandrake powder. Its powerful action is upon the liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give satisfaction in every case. They never fail.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and active Chronic Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the liver, and gives life and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can remain in the body, or even exist.

These medicines are sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS which has proved so universally popular and highly recommended, and do not allow the druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

This remedy can be had in any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

These remedies are for sale by druggists, storekeepers, and medicine dealers everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies.

GEO. H. CARY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
81 Fourth St., near Main,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Sell THESE Hoofland Remedies.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

Views of a Sensible Physician.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

At the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dr. Lewis Sloan, of London, delivered an address which is worthy of remark. The strictly professional parts in relation to medicines and pharmacy belong to the doctors; the best points of the discourse, those upon the claim every body's attention. Patients, nurses, and friends are alike interested. After alluding to the remedies of the pharmacopœia, the doctor went on to say:

"Side by side with the use of medicine, and not seldom quite as beneficial hygienic treatment of disease, the study and regulation of the vital forces. The influence that every physician exercised upon the mind, and through the mind upon the body; the soothing or stimulating of their nervous powers; the calming of a regular fever, or the stirring up of apathy; the quieting of the over-busy brain or the spurring of the flaccid will; the repose of over-used powers or the awakening of suspended vital functions; the subduing of the over-sensitive, or the stimulating of it when dull, muddy, and lifeless; the limiting of appetites to an over-fed frame, or the relief of the body, wasting by disease, by the proper kind of food and stimulants; the bringing into play, and so again into action, muscles that had become wasted and paralyzed by disease—these were all among the aims that the physician sought to accomplish.

"In accomplishing these aims, the influence of nurses and friends who prevent the room of the invalid is as useful as the influence of the physician. 'Rest and ease,' Dr. Sibson says, are the features of the treatment he had applied to acute diseases for many years, especially to fevers and pneumonia. He submits his patients to a "rigid system of absolute rest, protection from internal injury, gentle pressure, equal warmth, and the removal of pain, chiefly by treatment from without." It was, for a former, a favorite notion with physicians that the nature of the remedy should be concealed from the patient. Dr. S. favors the reverse of this. He "gives his patients no colored or flavored liquid to make them think they were taking medicine when they were not doing so, because they did not think it quite right, and did not find it needful to employ such a planned system of fiction. If physicians did so they complicated their observations and deprived themselves of the help that the patient could give them, when he understood the aim of the method of treatment. Whatever might be the line of treatment adopted for disease the influence of treatment ... itself was less than the physician was apt to think. The great majority of diseases tended to get well. They had, so to speak, a lifetime of their own, with ... periods of growth, maturity, and decline; they were the passing tenants of the body which they occupied, often with great injury, for a limited time. Treatment could not change their nature, could not expel them at once, could not quench them. It could not materially shorten or prolong their existence. But the treatment could lessen the sufferings of the body occupied by the disease, shield it from other injury, repair its waste and support and reinforce its powers; while it could ward off those causes which tended to increase or reawaken the disease, and lessen the intensity of its action, inflammatory or otherwise especially upon the local structures. To watch, not so to speak, the remedy and its immediate effects, but the disease itself, and its behavior during a certain method of treatment."

The remarks of this London physician are not here quoted as indicating a system of practice new or unknown in this country. American physicians of eminence gave long proceedings upon the same enlightened principles. But our chief object is to remind others than physicians how much they may do in promoting recovery, or warding off dangerous disease, by cheerful and rational conduct in a sick room; and by close attention to the personal comfort and the quiet of the patient. Fussy impatience, because no magical results seem to follow a doctor's prescription, often defeats the end which would be quietly accomplished if the patient were encouraged to hope, or were at least left alone. The nursing and the general demeanor of friends and attendants are of as much consequence to the patient as the skill of the physician.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1865.

THE QUEER PHILOSOPHERS.

History of the Ancient and Lacustrine Period—Origin of Man—First Appearance of the Human Race on the Island of Porto Rico—Authentic Chronological Records for Ten Thousand Years.

[From the World.

For many years past the Abbe Brasseur de Bombourg has been the greatest living authority on the subject of Mexican antiquities. He is a native of France, and early became a diligent student of the few Mexican manuscripts that were preserved from the great Spanish conflagration. His explorations and suggestions in this field attracted the attention of the French government, and he was sent to South America to make such explorations as he deemed advisable. On his arrival this side the Atlantic, the Archbishop of Mexico appointed him cure of Rabinal, where he was enabled to glean valuable material relating to the ancient history and literature of Mexico and Yucatan. He has published grammars of the Maya and Quiche languages, and has succeeded in snatching from oblivion several ancient Mexican Tales, or Dramas. These having been preserved by the Indians solely by tradition, they would probably have been forgotten within a generation or two. The grammars above mentioned have been printed in the Imperial Printing Office in Paris. The latter, we see, has almost the same sense that it has in English in the imperative form—*be, become* (the German *werden*). "Lou" is to stoop, to go under, to descend. Nothing can be more exact.

The Abbe pointed out a great many other words having affinities both of sound and sense, with Greek and Latin forms.

R.—Has it any affinity with the Sanscrit?

Abbe—Undoubtedly. But in my opinion Sapacrit is the youngest of the three forms. I think Greek is purer than Sanscrit. Probably Latin is also; at any rate we have not got the older forms of Llawin. The Etruscan and Oscan which formed the Latin language have long disappeared. I have also found affinities with Hebrew. The Indians always called me *Nabi*, which you know is the Hebrew for "prophet." There are many other terms having affinities with the Semitic.

R.—Then the modern language of the natives of Yucatan very much resembles the ancient, you think?

Abbe—There has been but little change.

R.—Do you suppose these manuscripts were painted by a literary class, or by whom?

Abbe—Oh, I think by a priest class.

The Abbe then read from his "Introduction to the Study of the Maya Language" (a work very much resembling Bunsen's work on Egyptology) some remarkable passages relating to the great cataclysms and volcanoes. In these there were constant allusions to the flowing forth of great rivers of molten gold. The reporter asked him whether he believed any such extraordinary phenomena as this could have occurred.

Abbe—Yes; it is constantly stated in all the manuscripts. I have no doubt that it absolutely occurred. You know what immense quantities of gold were found in Mexico, and all the region seems to have been impregnated with gold. And what is still more remarkable, this manuscript points out all the principal places where gold and silver have since been discovered. All the principal gold placers of the world are described here.

R.—Then you speak of some islands that were the first to rise above the waters when the the ice of the glacial period began to melt. Which were those?

Abbe—Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

R.—Well, do the facts observed by geologists in those islands tend to confirm the statements that they are the most ancient lands of the world?

Abbe—Yes; but you must remember that they have suffered vast convulsions at different periods since then.

R.—All these circumstances seem to bear a resemblance to the legend of the Noachian deluge, do they not?

Abbe—I have always thought they tended to confirm the Biblical account. Still, they must be placed at a much more remote antiquity than we have been accustomed to consider the true period of the deluge of Noah.

R.—Well, after the lands appear, what next?

Abbe—Man appears.

R.—On which island?

Abbe—Porto Rico, according to the manuscripts, the most ancient dwelling place of man.

R.—Is the method of man's coming described? Is he developed from some prior forms, or is he miraculously created.

Abbe—Ah, there I can give you no satisfaction. The manuscript simply announces that man appears. But let me read you the first passage of the manuscript. These are the first words of the oldest book in the world:

"On both sides began the disclosing of land, at four different spots. At the first, of Acatl (Porto Rico); at the second, of Teopatl (Hayti); at the third, of Calli (Cuba); at the fourth, of Tochtli (Jamaica). For the first origin of Acatl burst forth from the seven caves of Ozto (Canary Islands) floods of mire; they rise to Mito (Peru) and are shed on both sides (of the Atlantic)."

This, I repeat, is the first verse of the most ancient book in the world. It can not be less than eight thousand years old. According to calculations I have made, based on their chronology, the record goes back 10,680 years. That date carries us back to the disappearance of the ice and the advent of man. The allusions to volcanoes vomiting forth floods of mire are constantly found through all the earlier parts of the history. Torrents of mud seem to have been blown up from the volcanoes and scattered all over the region. With the mud came up bones and other fragments of great primeval monsters.

R.—What is the next phase of the history?

Abbe—The ice gradually disappears, and the water gradually forms into vast lakes. This is the lacustrine period. All the great region where is now the Atlantic Ocean was a vast plateau covered with lakes. You must understand that the surface of the world at that time was comparatively flat; there were no mountains or hills, only ridges. Civilization began around these great lakes.

R.—Well, after requiring the rudiments of agriculture, I suppose man's second step in civilization is weaving. Did these people make any woven material?

Abbe—Certainly. They probably wove the cotton; but I cannot ascertain the material.

R.—What was their next step; did they get at the metals?

Abbe—No; they began to write, or rather to register events by means of little stones strung on a string, much like the rosaries used in the Roman Catholic Church.

R.—Or like the Peruvian knotted cords?

Abbe—No; the Mays stones were much better than the Peruvian cords. Do you know that this system of recording by means of little stones has prevailed very extensively on this continent. The testament of Huayna-Capac, father of the last of the Incas, was made of little stones enerusted round a stick.

R.—I see the reporter chatters in this painted manuscript have the appearance of small bits of stone, rounded and engraved as you describe. The writing looks like a small Mosaic work.

Abbe—Exactly; you see how the traditional style of writing is preserved. Let me then tell you that the people continued to live around those lakes, and that is when civilization begins. Then vast cataclysms occurred, the waters flowed in over the Atlantic plateau, and mankind were dispersed.

R.—Sometimes you seem to speak of *one race*, and then of several. Do you suppose that mankind sprang from one pair, or that there were several centres of creation or development.

Abbe (laughing)—Excuse me. That I cannot say.

R.—What is your opinion?

Abbe—Excuse me. I would rather decline to give an opinion.

R.—Well, all your speculations and discoveries seem to me to be truly remarkable. Yet the chronology seems very defective. You say that ten thousand years ago the glacial period ended; that the world was then comparatively flat; or simply diversified with a few ridges. Now, my dear Abbe, can you for one moment suppose that the upheaval of all these great mountain ranges of the world has occurred within a period of ten thousand years? Can you suppose, for instance, that the Andes or the Himalayas have been thrown up in such a period?

Abbe—Yes, I think so.

R.—I could not entertain such an opinion as that. And in this another case. I visited the Trenton Falls, near Utica, a short time since—one of the most wonderful succession of scenes that can be imagined. Here the river has cut through stratum after stratum of hard, bluish deposit, until one stands at the bottom of vast hollows and sees tier after tier, as of masonry, rising hundreds of feet above. Do you think I can believe that this degradation of the river bed occupied but ten thousand years? Nay, rather ten hundred thousand.

Abbe—No; I certainly think that period would be sufficient to account for all the diversities that we now perceive in nature.

THE RICH OLD BUFFER.

Urge me no more! I must not wed
One who is poor; so sold your prattle;
My lips ch-hoose from home to come
With poverty I cannot battle.
My choice is made—I know I'm right.
Who sold for love starvation suffer,
So will I study day and night
To please and wed a rich old buffer.

Romance is very fine I own—
Those novels I've perused with zest,
I'm twenty—past—romance is flown—
To Cupid I'll no longer devote—
Wealth, pow'r, and rank, I'll have no more—
Let the world frown, with those I'll rough her.
I've me an object where'er I move—
Blood bays, a page, and—rich old buffer.

My opera box shall be my court,
Myself the sovereign of the women—
Those who would worship at my shrine must,
At least Elsie o'er the stage is shinning,
If any rival dare dispute
The balm of love, my set shall huff her—
I'll reign supr me, make envy mute
When once I wed a rich old buffer.

"The heart"—"the feelings"—pshaw! for naught
They go, I grant, though quite enchanting
In valentines by school girls wrought,
Nonsense! by me, long since wanting.
A note, and, as I live, a title!
Why the sad suppose I suffer?
Ah! I'll—I'll—I've took I'd bring
Old Brond. I've caught—a RICH OLD BUFFER.

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS.

The street we live in is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and the trees originally set out have, in the passing away of two score years, grown into noble specimens. Their gracefully-formed trunks are surmounted by heaven-reaching limbs, which, at their profusely-garnished tops, entwin so as to make avenues which, in effect and arrangement, are more beautiful than can be found in the cathedrals of the Old World. These Nature-adorned highways were always the pride of the "old population," and its more demonstrative members cast a look of disdain upon the finer residences of our newly-opened avenues, which to their unrefined minds were vulgar and presumptuous when compared with their favorite localities, so richly adorned with rural beauty, and made retiring and aristocratic by dense arboreal shade.

But causes operated to bring down the justifiable pride of these tree-loving denizens; age in vegetation, however respectable it may be, has its penalties, for, beneath the bark of these very trees, parasites innumerable had made lodgements, and gradually, but steadily, year after year, these sturdy-looking trees developed more and more into hiding-places and feeding grounds of innumerable poisonous insects and disgusting larvæ. In the opening spring, the young buds, of the most delicate form and color, promised a wealth of ornament and a future shield from the rays of a summer sun; but, ere they reached this looked-for perfection, the destroyer came, and soon, what should have been life and beauty, was little else than ruins, offensive to the nostrils, and disgusting to the eye—and the fine old trees, once so glorious in their pride and beauty, spread out their half-paralyzed limbs, merely to support cocoons of caterpillars, or provide starting-places from which the animals, by the aid of their silk, could descend, whirling, upon the unwary pedestrian beneath.

Women and children, under these circumstances, if well informed, only invaded the "infected districts" from necessity, and, if an unhappy stranger was from ignorance beguiled into the vicinity, it resulted in a notification of the error by having some loathsome creature "measuring" its cold, offensive way over the exposed neck or face, or announcing its presence by a bite which stung to the quick. The sidewalks became absolutely offensive from the decay of these abundant plagues, and the refreshing glory of the forest monarchs, flourishing in the crowded streets of a great city, seemed to have permanently passed away.

There was nothing about the age of these trees which should have affected their vitality—on the contrary, judged by the standard of time, they were in their prime; but they were suffering under influences which violated God's laws, for they had become diseased, because the heaven-born birds had no protection under their strong arms. The little feathered tribes found no nestling-places among their branches; made no love-songs to mingle with the whispers of the developing leaves; raised no young to chirp praise to the beneficence of the Creator—and the blessing of Heaven could not be upon them.

This important lesson, fortunately, was not lost upon some of the true disciples of Nature, and, by their earnest solicitations and entreaties, these decaying and plague-breeding trees were preserved to be turned over to the English sparrows, and upon their tiny shoulders and downy pinions rested the herculean task of restoring these sick monarchs of the forest to their natural splendor. It was an immense contract to free private property and the public parks from a nuisance that threatened to make, at least in cities, all vegetation an impossibility; but the idea has perfected itself into historical success, and we are now one and all under the greatest possible obligation to the little sparrows.

The house we occupy is in one of the "old thoroughfares;" it was laid off some fifty years ago, and, ten years thereafter, a weather-beaten West-India skipper, who had made something "for a rainy day," found a safe harbor in the locality. From some dim reminiscences still recalled, he must have been a pleasant old man. He was a good and useful one, we know, for he left behind, as an evidence of the possession of these qualities, several magnificent old trees, which were originally set out by his hands.

One of these trees, of southern origin, stands in front of our residence; it is of the sturdy locust family, some fifty feet high, the bark on its trunk and limbs, after a rain, looks as hard and black as ebony. Most of its branches stretch out toward heaven, full of grace and beauty; there are some two or three which are gnarled and dead from having been girdled, lest they should grow through the brick house fronts, which so jealously protest against interference in their direction. The leaves of this tree are delicately formed, crisp-looking, and of a dark, metallic green, that suggests that they had their origin in the dark, dank swamps peculiar to a tropical sun.

From the first importation of the sparrows from England, we looked forward with impatience to the time that they would seek shelter among the strong but foliage-marred arms of our gigantic locust. The caterpillars had nearly completed their work of destruction on the catalpas, elms, and horse-chestnuts, in the neighborhood, and were, after a noble resistance, making sad inroads upon our favorite. We could, by the aid of a common opera-glass, from our upper windows, perceive that there were many places where the heretofore almost iron-bound bark was blistering and presenting irritable sores, which were sickening the tree to its very roots. Small limbs had already begun to stiffen and fall piecemeal to the ground. The foliage, instead of trembling in every breath, had much of it gathered up in clumps of sickly-looking green, held together by innumerable silken threads, which marked the destroyer's footprints through the body of the tree.

Finally the sparrows, moving eastward from Union and Madison Parks, New York City, reached Brooklyn Heights, and found congenial places for immediate settlement in the ivy that flourishes upon the walls of one or three of our churches. We could mark their gradual progress inland from the river, by the constant appearance of little boxes on the suffering trees, as if some fairy had been commencing a series of settlements reached our own vicinity. The third year of their advent they had moved inland more than a mile. At last we were surprised with the announcement that the sparrows had paid a visit to our locust and to the neighboring trees, and that they had been anticipated by others, for their presence was greeted by every available demonstration of hospitality. The children, the servant-girls, and many a good-hearted mistress, sprinkled rice upon the window sills, and bread moistened in water near the windows of the front basement; a jollier set of people and birds was never seen.

Prompt ourselves, we at once procured a small box, (possibly twelve inches square, and, taking it to a painting establishment in our vicinity, we enlisted the master's son, a pleasant and obliging youth, and he undertook the important commission of seeing that the box was duly tranformed into a comfortable sparrow-house. In a two or three days we had the structure presented to us with a single entrance, and a neat little gallery at its base.

We were satisfied at a glance that the house had room for two or more families, and had the birds destroyed, that a second floor was laid, with a second gallery and entrance. The thing was now, we thought, ship shape and comfortable, quite a triumph, indeed. We congratulated ourselves upon the future additional pleasure we should enjoy in witnessing two happy families under one roof. We noticed with a good deal of self-satisfaction that our neighbors invariably had hoses intended for one family; our hoses was larger and more comprehensive in its desire to make the sparrows comfortable. All this work completed, our little two-story mansion was very successfully, by the help of a long ladder, fastened on a strong limb of our old locust-tree, and under such favorable circumstances that we could sit at our "upper windows" and command its situation.

We got the box up about the 1st of February, and before the 5th the sparrows in search of business and homes commenced a critical examination of its merits. They usual by came in couples, and, perching themselves on a limb favorably situated for observation, would eye the box with an intensity most anxious and intelligent expression, hopping about at the same time as if nervous and irritable at not being at once satisfied that it was safe to take possession. For several days there was a bustle about the box—it was evident that the sparrows had a very clear idea of traps, and it took a great deal of study on their part of satisfy themselves that this tempting residence was not put up by a professed bird-catcher or a mischievous schoolboy.

Finally a female sparrow had the temerity to light on the top of the box, and, turning her head on one side, she cautiously peered into the open door-way. Rumpling up her feathers as if quite pleased with what she saw, she hopped upon the upper shelf, and examined the interior of the first story. A number of birds, evidently house-hunting, witnessed this manœuvre with intense interest. Finally the inspection ended, the little creature flew into an upper branch, and explained the result of her reconnoissance to her chosen companion, whereupon the male bird alighted upon the roof, and was just in the act of making an examination when a furious onslaught was commenced, which soon developed into a regular row, and the male birds fighting with the intensest malignity, the females keeping up a shrill clatter, as if to encourage hostilities. The result was, the sparrows for the time being disappeared.

The following morning, just after daybreak, the female bird we have mentioned was again in the tree, and, after coquetting a while, and evidently in a state of great agitation, she alighted on the box and diligently pursued her investigations. Growing more and more confident as she proceeded, and evidently pleased with what she saw, she finally had the boldness to thrust her head into one of the doorways—gradually her body disappeared until nothing was left to indicate her presence but the end of her tail-feathers—she probably satisfied herself that the house was all right, for, with a quick, sharp chirrup, she backed into the open air, and, taking wing, dashed away.

Two months after this she returned with a companion (we are sorry to state the fact, that the lady bird made the first advances), and both simultaneously lit on the box. There now commenced a musical examination, when, suddenly, we heard a whirring noise, and down came a half-dozen sparrows, pouncing on our house-hunters, and getting up a row that would have done honor to a tenement-house. The preemptors, however, were not to be disappointed of their rights, for, when peace was restored, they again returned to the box, both birds seemingly more attached, and now, without hesitation, they entered the interior, and gratified our love of natural history by their comical busybody ways; they moved in and out of the doors, being especially interesting when they would allow nothing to be seen but their game-looking heads and bright eyes, as they appeared at the box-openings. For two long weeks, however, our little newly-made acquaintances had to fight for their home; but they did it gallantly and at an advantage, for they would, in case of necessity, retreat into the box, and, peeping out, content themselves from their strong position with insulting and defying their enemies. Once a "couple" got into the box, in the absence of the legal tenants, and a desperate fight ensued. The male birds seized each other with their bills, and pounded away with their wings, uttering all the time the fiercest tones of anger. In their blind animosity, they fell into the street, and rolled together in the dust, the female birds screaming with excitement, and making impotent attempts to tear off each other's head-dress and pick out each other's eyes.

It was not, as we have suggested, until two weeks passed away, that these birds were left in quiet possession, as we supposed, of the lower story, and we contemplated a new pleasure in noting the arrival of tenants for the upper floor; but here we were disappointed. The sparrows soon taught us that no house is large enough for two families of sparrows, for the possessors of the lower story fought off any bird or birds daring to obtrude a positive glance at the upper room; and there it is yet, at the close of the summer season, still vacant—no evidence of the pugnacity and selfishness of the sparrow, and of ignorance on our parts, for the time being, of the habits of the bird.

Our two sparrows, which our children named Captain Jinks and Mary Jane, were now on the best of terms with each other; quarrelsome as they might be on general principles, individuals were not necessarily so; but, as they had not yet mated, the result was, that both were tempted into flirtations, which resulted in gallant boarding on this occasion was noticed by two or three families in the neighborhood, who gave evidence of their appreciation of it by putting bread soaked in water, at their basement windows. The Captain, the instant he discovered this practical assistance, would dart from the nest with the swiftness of an arrow, gather up a fragment of food, and with equal celerity return to the nest. In this way he would remove a large slice with other "pickings up," in the course of the morning.

On the 4th of July the third brood was out. The tree which held up the nest was now in its fullest foliage, and all the parasites; insect and vegetable, were in perfection. Whatever interest Captain Jinks and his little companion had heretofore created, their actions were now more than ever attractive. Their food, instead of being gathered here and there, was entirely supplied within the heart of the tree. The locust was abundant, consisting of butterflies, millers, and caterpillars. Captain Jinks's grandest exploits were performed in catching butterflies while both were on the wing. We have often seen him panting with hard work, and for the moment resting from his perverse labor, when suddenly a moth, with bright wings, would come along, reflecting the sunlight on its ornamented body. This was always taken by Captain Jinks as a challenge; the would suddenly rest the short feathers on the top of his head into a sign of defiance, and then start off, as if shot from a gun. The moth would attempt to escape by turning and doubling, but it was of no avail. The Captain would make the coveted prize, and, bearing it aloft as a trophy, would fly back to the nest, and drive it down the throat of one of his expectant and always hungry juveniles, and then dash off to achieve another conquest. Mary Jane was equally successful in procuring delicacies for Eli, but she, with a mother's earnestness, never spent a moment in mere show; on the contrary she peeped under the bark, and into knot-holes, and dragged out the unadorned grubs, solid food indeed, with no gaily-painted wings which were of no practical use. The fact is, there was a pardonable degree of humbug about Captain Jinks.

But now and then the Captain displayed in a marked degree the solid qualities of his character. One afternoon he discovered a caterpillar, a real specimen of the Japanese silkworm. It thrives on the offensive catalpa-leaves; it is very strong, black, and most repulsive to look at, and its bite on a child's face or a lady's hand is painful and dangerous. Captain Jinks had been all day employed in commonplace work, and he eagerly sought a contest which would enable him to display a little of his taste for theatrical performances. In this spirit he encountered the caterpillar, which by comparison was a perfect boa-constrictor to Captain Jinks, and at the time was busily engaged in chewing up the leaf on which it perfected its tree. The jaws of the disgusting monster could be distinctly heard as it cut around the edges of the leaf, like a scissors. Here was a "fix" for Captain Jinks. The contract he had made with the people of our very quiet mansion, was to clear them of such destroyers of our shade-trees, and, being a conscientious little bird, and unused to getting rewards for work not performed, he prepared for battle.

Planting himself near the huge Jap, Captain Jinks erected his incipient topknot and glanced fiercely at his enemy. The worm raised his disgusting front, brandished his formidable jaws, and took another nip at the tree-leaf, as to say, "That's the way I eat up my enemies." The Captain, as might be expected, was not intimidated. Rising on his wings a few feet, he suddenly darted down upon his victim, striking him in the center of his body, and in another instant had the caterpillar in one claw, and a struggling mass in the other. It was in vain that it writhed and struck its jaws against the thick, feather-coated surface of its natural enemy. The Captain flew a short distance, then dropped the worm on a limb, gave it two or three quick pecks on the head, till, again seizing it, and then, with a chirp of exultation, lighted on the little gallery of his nest-box. Instantly a succession of open, all-absorbing mouths presented themselves at the entrance. There was a regular fight inside for a front place, for we saw one head after another pulled back, just as we see boys do at an overcrowded winter when a circus company is passing by.

There was no forcing this sugar-worm down one juvenile throat, however hungry or capacious it might be; so, like a sensible bird, he gave two a chance, and by them each end of the tempting bait was swallowed. But the Captain desired to equally divide it, and in his efforts he pulled worm and young ones out of the cage on to the gallery. It was a rare sight to see the little fellow fluttering his wings, and standing on his toes, and bearing himself up, to break the worm apart. Their efforts were made before the work was accomplished; but, when it was, it would be difficult to decide whether the young, for having their stomachs well filled, or the little Captain, at the contemplation of his valiant deeds, was the happiest.

With few exceptions, the caterpillars caught by the sparrows for food were about an inch long, and of an orange-yellow appearance. As a rule, they brought them up three at a time, and would do him constantly in long summer days, for fourteen hours together. Timing there return to the nest, when feeding their young, we found that Captain Jinks and his Mary Jane averaged a round trip every five minutes. This implies the destruction of seventy-two caterpillars in an hour, or over eight hundred destroyed by these two little birds in the course of one day. A very little calculation will give the startling result, that millions are daily annihilated by the indefatigable sparrows, and thus it is we see how these noxious enemies of vegetation are kept in check, enough escaping even the vigilance and industry of the sparrows to perform, in the wonderful economy of Nature, their appointed work—but sufficient one, no doubt—for even the caterpillars are not made in vain, as the rich silks and velvets of commerce testify.

We are satisfied that the sparrows in cities, when not near fountains, suffer in dry weather for water. One of the prettiest sights in the world is to see these useful little creatures sporting about the fountains, dashing their wings into the basin, or skimming through the falling water. On the 7th day of May the first brood of the season made its appearance, that is to say, the egg first laid was hatched, the young one appearing subsequently in the order in the eggs were laid. At this time the foliage was not perfect on the trees, nor were there, to our eyes, any indications of larvæ upon the bark. What the parent birds found to support their young was difficult to learn; yet they never seemed to be at a loss, for they went away and returned with clock-work punctuality, always with something in their bills for their young to eat. We could come to no other conclusion than this: that the spring-time furnished its especial crop of parasites, as well as the summer and autumn.

The young grew very rapidly, and soon their heads were discovered, one at a time, at the entrance of the box, always with the mouth, which is wonderfully exaggerated in the young bird, wide open, and violently clamoring for something to appease their appetite.

It was very amusing and instructive to notice the old birds standing at the doorway entrance, with a captured cater pillar in the bill, looking after their progeny as one after another presented itself, and finally, when the right mouth turned up, to see the food thrust into it, with as little apparent care as if the mouth had been a knot-hole, instead of belonging to a palpitating juvenile bird.

The young were able to fly in a fortnight. The first or oldest one essayed its wings when the weather was wet and stormy, yet its heretofore anxious parents seemed now to be bent on driving it from the parental roof. Hesitating and screaming with fear, it fell rather than flew from the little gallery, its wings essaying in vain to keep the hardly-fledged body in the air, and down it went into the neighboring grass, along which it hopped, by each movement just escaping the grasp of a rude boy, bent on its destruction. A kind-hearted person came to the rescue, and, protected for a few moments, it suddenly rose, and found shelter in the dense foliage of an evergreen tree hard by. Earnest, anxious, and self-sacrificing as the parent birds may be to their young, the instant they send their fledglings abroad, all interest in them ends. In the morning they will be toiling to feed and protect them; at noon they seem never to have been conscious of their existence.

The first broodof the year was gone on the arrival of June, and the nest was soon afterward thoroughly cleaned out. On the 20th of the month we heard the peeping of the first bird hatched of the second instalment. The time of incubation we found to be fourteen days. The weather was intensely hot, and Mary Jane was evidently prostrated by the labor of her domestic duties, for she sat three or four days in a drooping condition on the box, or a limb near by, with her head partially buried in her neck-feathers, occasionally gaping, as if in great suffering. In all this time she was dependent on Captain Jinks for food; and the activity he displayed in satisfying the wants of four young ones and the mother-bird, was severe reproof to idle people and improvident heads of families. He seemed perfectly equal to the task, however, and we thought he rather enjoyed this increase of responsibility. Providence, it is said, helps those who help themselves, and Captain Jinks's

A Fat Man's Adventure.

[From the Semiac (Mich.) Jeffersonian.]

We once heard of a young lady visiting the cupola of a college building, and when passing through the dark passage, stumbling upon the lathing and falling through into a student's room below, to the great horror and distress of both. An incident somewhat similar happened in this village one day this week, to a corpulent friend of ours. It seems that in an unfinished apartment of his house lately the rats have run riot, and to still their mighty screechings and gnawings he has set a lot of traps for their capture. One evening this week the individual above referred to arose from the supper table before the rest of the family had finished, and went up to look at his traps. By a misstep he stumbled on the lathing and fell a moment; "in the twinkling of an eye," he went through to his warm pits, spreading about two square yards of plastering over the supper table and the people's heads, while he himself came directly over the center of the table like an immense bull-frog. A scream from his better half and the hired girl, a yell of terror from the baby, and a burst of laughter from an impressible and heartless boarder, made up a scene worthy the pen of a Dickens to describe. A few kicks and sprawls, and the short legs of our fat friend disappeared through the hole above, and he was enabled to "sit and muse, like other conquerors, upon the fearful ruin he had wrought.

THE LOVERS.

IN DIFFERENT MOODS AND TENSES.

Sally Salter, she was a young teacher, who
And her friend, Charley Church, was a preacher,
Although his enemies called him a screecher,
who preached.

His heart, when he saw her, kept sinking, and
His pulse, meeting hers, kept winking, and
Water ran in her eyes, fell to thinking, and
blinked.

He hastened to woo her, and sweetly he wooed,
For he love's new until a mountain it grewed,
And when he was singing to them he closed.

To secret he wanted to speak, and he spoke,
To her with his lips that his heart long had
broke;
So he managed to let the truth leak, and it leaked.

He asked her to ride to the church, and they
rodest
They so sweetly did glide, that they both thought
they glided,
And they came to the place to be tied, and were
tied.

Then homeward, he said, let us drive, and they
drove,
And soon as they wished to strave they arrove;
For whatever he couldn't contrive she controve.

The bride was dying to stroll, then to skate,
At the last where he wanted to kneel there he
knelt,
And he said, "I feel better than I ever felt."

So then to each other kept clinging and clung,
While Time his swift current was winging and
wung;
And this was the thing he was bringing, and
brung.

And Charley's warm love began freezing, and
froze,
While he took to teasing, and cruelly tore
The girl he had wished to be squeezing, and
squoze.

"Wretch!" he cried, when she threatened to
"How could you deceive me, as you have deceived?
And she answered, "I promised to cleave, and
I've cleft!"

DANISH POPULAR LEGENDS.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Denmark is rich in old legends of historical persons, churches, and manors, of hills, of fields, and bottomless moors; sayings from the days of the great plague, from the times of war and peace. The sayings live in books and on the tongues of the people; they fly far about like a flock of birds, but still are as different from one another as the thrush is from the owl, as the wood-pigeon from the gull. Listen to me, and I will tell you some of them.

THE GENEROUS SOLDIER.

It happened one evening in days of yore, when the enemy were pillaging the Danish country, that a single man had fought and won it for the Danes, and many killed and wounded lay on the battle-field. One of these, an enemy, had lost both his legs by a shot. A Danish soldier, standing near by, had just taken out a bottle filled with gin, and was about to put it to his mouth, when the badly wounded man asked him for a drink. As he stooped to hand him the bottle the enemy discharged his pistol at him, but the shot missed. The soldier drew the bottle back again, drank half of it, and gave the remaining half to his enemy, only saying: "You rascal, now you will only get half of it."

The King, afterward hearing of this, granted the soldier and his descendants an armorial bearing of nobility, on which was painted a half-filled bottle, in memory of his deed.

THE AFFECTIONATE SON.

There is a beautiful tradition worth telling about the church-bell of Farum. The parsonage stood close by the church. It was a dark night late in the fall, and the minister was sitting up at a late hour preparing his Sabbath sermon, when he heard a slight, strange sound from the large church-bell. No

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrives. Day.	Arrives. N't.	Closes. Day.	Closes. N't.
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.	10:30	3:15	11:00 12:15
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:30	12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans, Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M. 1:00 A.M.	10:30 10:30	7:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M. 7:30 A.M. 3:30 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	5:00			12:00
Bardstown Br'ch, Lexington and Frankfort	5:30		2:30	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails	11:30	7:30	2:30	12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats				12:00
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	6:30		9:00	
New Albany	6:00 2:30	6:00	1:30	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:30 A.M. 1:30		1:30	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:30			12:00
Shelbyville Taylorsville (Leave Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	11:30	7:30	2:00	12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leave Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Shawneetown (Leave Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	12:00			12:00
				12:00

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

TELEGRAMS.

Professor Moore died at Edinburg, Scotland, yesterday.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The vomito in Spain is disappearing from Barcelona and Alicante.

Gibson Kent has been convicted of incendiarism at Morristown, N. J.

The steamer Hibernia, from Quebec, touched at Londonderry yesterday.

The population of California is fixed at 550,000. San Francisco has 150,000.

Lum's blind factory, at Elizabeth, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $8,000.

At Binghampton, yesterday, American Girl beat Lucy and Hotspur in three straight heats. Best time, 2:28.

The United States steamer recently seen dismasted in the Atlantic is supposed to have been the Shenandoah.

The Spanish Crown.

The nomination of the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the crown of Spain has been officially announced. Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, in all probability the future King of Spain, is a son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and was born in 1845.

Paris.

The French made another sortie at Paris on Friday. The only report we have of it at the present writing is through Prussian sources, which say that the French were promptly repulsed and driven back with loss. General Trochu is not inactive, and may, in these by no means purposeless sorties, accustom his raw troops to that kind of fighting, which is now all that can save the cause of France.

The Ill-fated Cambria.

Further particulars of the loss of the Cambria will be found among the cable dispatches this morning. The whole of the one hundred and twenty-seven passengers perished, and, as previously reported, only one of the crew survived. The most diligent search yesterday in the vicinity of the disaster failed to find any of those who left the ship in the life-boats. They went down, doubtless, before those who remained on board.

Bourbaki.

Bourbaki, it seems, is to command the army of the North after all. He has been sadly used up by the newspapers since the Prussians let him out of Metz, but, with it all, he may yet survive to accomplish something for his poor, bleeding country, prepared, as he is said to be, with a knowledge of the plans of both Trochu and Bazaine, which gives importance to his appointment to the command of an army which is to operate between and in concert with them.

Metz.

The situation at Metz is in a sad plight if it is mixed up half as badly as the reports which come from there. The other day the place had surrendered, and the whole garrison joined the Prussians in a crusade against Paris. Now Bazaine has not surrendered at all, but has made another sortie and "crushed" the Prussians. What he did after that is not said. He has been several times at Thionville, with good roads open to either Germany or Paris. But now he is at Metz again. To-morrow he will be somewhere else.

Dismemberment.

Prussia insists upon an acquisition of French territory. The mere dismantling of fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, she says, is insufficient. She is willing to grant an armistice, but not until the principle of a cession of territory is recognized. Several of the great powers have already expressed their determination to suffer no dismemberment of France, and, in view of that fact, this action of Prussia, which is announced in a dispatch from Berlin, seems as if she intended to have the forfeitures of the French failure at her own discretion, and without respect to the wishes or demands of the rest of Europe.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

A New and Effective Way of Getting Rid of a Dead-Beat.

A worthy German who keeps a green grocery on Portland avenue has been greatly annoyed by a mischievous goat which was in the habit of coming into the store and helping himself to vegetables for six and paying for them in perfumery—a species of payment not at all agreeable to the Teuton's sense of smell. Many methods were tried by the grocer to rid himself of the nuisance, but in vain. Yesterday he vowed that he would "fix dot tam bole," and hitched one end of a string two feet long to an empty oyster can and the other to the continuation of the vertebrae of the noble little animal which inhabits the tallest peaks of the Rocky Mountains. If there is any point about which a William goat is sensitive it is his tail, and this particular animal resented the indignity with all the ardor peculiar to his race. The moment the can clattered on the pavement and he felt a gentle tug at his rudder, he whirled around on end for battle. As he did so the offending tin flew to the other side. But Billy, blind with rage, made a furious dive at it only to find it out of his reach. He would sound the war blast on his bugle horn, rear on end to attack the disturber of his peace, and, as his head would come in contact with the hard pavement in his efforts to crush the can into the earth, the can, as a matter of course, would be jerked out of the way just in the nick of time. To say that the goat was mad is a very mild statement of the condition of his temper. A crowd soon collected to witness his wild antics, and the fun grew fast and furious. Convinced that his strange enemy was more than a match for him, he made a break for home, but the rattling of the can and the strain upon his helm were more than his temper could brook, and he wheeled to the charge again, only to find the enemy in the rear. Finally, frightened by the yells of the crowd, he made a bee-line for home, bleating with terror and increasing his speed at every jump. His owner relieved him of the annoying appendage and turned him out into the street, but that did not restore his peace of mind. All through the afternoon, as he was browsing on the stray bits of paper in the streets, the trials of the morning would suddenly revert to his memory, and he would whirl around prepared for battle. The rattle of an oyster-can in ear-shot of him would send him flying home as though Old Nick was at his heels. The grocer was in ecstacies of delight at having got rid of his unprofitable customer, and laughed until his sides ached, and every customer who entered the store was regaled with the story of how he fixed "dot tam billy ziege."

L. and N. R. R.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the branches owned by the company, for the month of September last and the corresponding month in 1869, were as follows: 1870—September estimated—$296,481 59; 1869—September estimated—$279,216 15; increase, $17,265 44.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE will be service in all the churches to-day.

NEARLY every pretty girl in town was on Fourth street yesterday.

JNO. JEFFERSON, drunk and disorderly, slept alone at Clay-street station last night.

THERE was nothing in the weather yesterday to offend the taste of the most fastidious.

MIKE LIBEY, drunk, and Mike McDonough, with disorderly attached, were in jail last night.

A NOTICE in another column calls a meeting of the Lee Memorial Committee on Tuesday morning.

BETSEY WOODFORKE stole a watch from R. Logan, and found quarters in First-street station therefor.

MISS NETTIE PEASE will speak on Spiritualism, at Weisiger Hall, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and this evening at 7½.

FERNANDO BLOWRING and Aaron Burks got drunk yesterday, and naturally found their way into First-street station.

A GENTLEMAN lost his pocket-book containing $600 in cash and a draft for $200, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth, yesterday.

MR. E. A. GODDARD and his charming bride, having taken an extensive wedding tour North and East, returned to the city yesterday.

THE REV. DR. SEHON, pastor of Shelby-street M. E. church South, will conduct the services to-day, and preach at 11 a. m. and at 7½ o'clock p. m.

J. W. ROCKWELL, ESQ., formerly General Eastern Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and now in business in Cincinnati, was in the city yesterday.

GEO. GRANT, m. c., stole some goods yesterday, but they did him no good, for he not only was deprived of those goods, but assigned lodgings in First-street station for their theft.

DR. WARREN STONE, one of the most eminent surgeons in the country, is at the Galt House, en route for New Orleans. He has just returned from a professional and recreative tour in Europe.

CHAS. McCARTHY and Josiah Edwards had a nice little fight interrupted yesterday afternoon by an officious officer, who gave them opportunity to have "bailed" registered opposite their names at Clay-street station.

A LARGE chicken-hawk yesterday alighted on the roof of engine-house No. 3, and met an untimely death for his impudence. When last seen an army of gamins had the dead bird in hand, seeking a purchaser for their prize.

ANY of the friends of Justice Clement in Louisville desiring to hear his temperance lecture which he delivers in Holmes & Thias' Hall, in Jeffersonville, at 3 p. m. to-day, should leave this side on the 2:30 p. m. ferry to be in time.

ON the 23d of October, 1844, twenty-six years ago to-day, the steamer Lucy Walker, en route from this city to New Orleans, exploded her three boilers at once, while at New Albany, killing between fifty and sixty persons and wounding others.

A LITTLE boy of seven years of age, son of Mr. Theodore Detchen, who keeps a grocery on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, while playing on the hose carriage at the Gillis engine-house, yesterday, fell to the ground and hurt himself badly.

THREE of "God's images done in ebony," their femininity somewhat disguised by liquor, got noisy and disorderly on the corner of Preston and Green last night. Their names, as registered on First-street slate, were Rachel Smith, Lize Hawes and Maggie Taylor.

A NEGRO named John Taylor was presented before the City Court yesterday, charged with having robbed the money drawer of C. Mayer, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and was held in $500 bonds to keep the peace for one year, in default of which he was sent to the work-house.

MESSRS. Hastings & Courtney, of this city, are manufacturing silk hats for C. C. Shane & Co., one of the largest retail hat dealers in Cincinnati. This speaks well for this enterprising young firm, and goes to show that Louisville is ahead of Cincinnati in another important branch of manufacture.

BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, as a two-horse transfer team, laden with cotton, was coming off the Jeffersonville ferry, at the foot of First street, one of the horses became fractious and backed the wagon into the river. The driver jumped off and cut one of the horses loose and got him out, but the other was drowned. The cotton was somewhat damaged.

THE Rev. J. S. Scobee, pastor of Twelfth-street M. E. Church South, will preach to-day at the usual hour. During the evening services a church meeting will be organized, and business of great importance to the church will be transacted. It will be gratifying to all Christians, and to Methodists in particular, to know that the indications for a year of great prosperity at Twelfth-street church are highly encouraging.

THE Crab Orchard Springs Association are making an effort to induce Mr. C. C. Rufer to take charge of that enterprise. Mr. Rufer's reputation and popularity in the South, joined to his established character for energy and business capacity, would, it is believed, insure success to the project. The project itself is one, as we have already stated, in which Louisville has a very deep concern, and we cannot help hoping that the effort to put it in experienced hands will succeed.

OFFICER DAILY found an old German, who gave his name as Conrad Rinard, on the streets in a distressed condition last night. The old man said that he lived near Troy, Indiana, and was on his way to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to see his sister. While on the boat he was robbed of $22, and, after reaching here, purchased a ticket to Lawrenceburg, and, before the train left, either lost it or had it stolen from him. The officers furnished him with lodgings at the station-house. The old man said that he formerly lived in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. Albaugh's King Richard is by all odds the best of his Shakespearean renditions. His figure and voice fit him for the part, and an evidently careful study makes it a success. We notice that he preserves the old-time make-up of the character. The fascinating address and winning manner attributed to Gloucester by Bulwer, by history, and by Shakspeare himself, should throw the burden of proof upon those who maintain that his figure was so ungraceful as commonly rendered. Still such figure has become classic, and Richard would hardly be recognized in another, though the Shylock of to-day is essentially different from the Shylock of the first century and a half after the creation of the character. Mrs. Albaugh's Elizabeth was dignified, and at times rose into a grand impersonation.

The evening's performance closed with Black-eyed Susan by the home company. Miss Palmer gains rapidly in favor with each evening. Mr. De Grote makes as good a young country lover as the old man of his previous appearances. We are glad to notice the excellent acting of Mr. Johnson as Silas Wegg in Our Mutual Friend, and again as Jacob Twig last night. Mr. Langdon and Miss Cappell were very successful in the principal parts. Misses Smith and Lecompte were encored in their hornpipe dance.

Next Monday night the Fox and Denier Pantomime Troupe appear in Three Blind Mice, said to be the original of the Wee Willie Winkie, as presented by George Fox in New York and written by C. K. Fox himself. The company advertise new tricks, transformations, laughable situations, dances and songs, besides a novelty, in this city at least, of Tony Denier's Troupe of Wooden Headed Acrobats—a set of automatic figures of life size, who go through all the usual tricks of their brother gymnasts who have the advantage of life. The troupe opens for a week's engagement with a matinee on Saturday next.

Stage Gossip.

Fisk's double company, at the Grand Opera House, has proved a great success. M'lles Lilly and Montaland are never cast for the same evening—they succeed each other in rotation. The rendering of the title role in La Grand Duchesse, of the two rival beauties, is said to be essentially different, neither of them, however, equaling Tostee in vivacity and humor.——M'me Seebach appeared, for the first time in this country, as Adrienne Lecouvreur, on the evening of the 20th. It proved one of her most significant triumphs.——The Bohemian Girl, advertised for next week, by the Richings-Bernard Troupe, will have a sad significance in view of the death of Balfe, announced in yesterday's dispatches.——Annie Ward Tiffany, in McVicker's theater, Chicago, appears in six different characters, most of them Irish, in one play; that, called "The Red Ribbon," a romantic drama by Mr. Daly.——The Misses Gottschalk appear in concert this season, and propose an extended tour.

Concert.

A concert will be given at Masonic Temple, on Wednesday evening next, by the children of the Fifth-street Episcopal Asylum, under the direction of Mr. Oscar B. Kerlin, for the benefit of the asylum. The children have been carefully trained, and sing very sweetly, and the entertainment will doubtless be a very pleasant one. The object is a worthy one and should meet with a liberal encouragement. Tickets are for sale at all the music stores.

Ladies' Fair.

There was a very large attendance at the ladies' fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's church last night. As there are yet a large number of articles unsold, the ladies have concluded to continue the fair Monday and Tuesday nights of this week.

A Mixed Case.

During the early part of the week a woman named Emily J. Hardesty, living on Shelby street, near Roselane, took her wagon to a neighboring blacksmith shop for repairs. A darky, name unknown, stole away that wagon and sold it to a brother Ethiopian called Thomas Raglin. Mrs. Hardesty, missing her wagon and making diligent search therefor, yesterday discovered it in the possession of Raglin, with Raglin's horse attached. Taking horse and wagon, she brought the latter home with her, and afterwards returned the animal to its owner. Raglin, not satisfied with such summary proceeding on the part of, to him, a perfect stranger, had Mrs. Hardesty arrested on the charge of "unlawfully taking and carrying away" his property. Mrs. Hardesty was promptly bailed out of Clay-street station by her friends, and we presume the whole matter may be amicably arranged in Monday morning's court.

The Musical Fund.

This orchestral society reorganized last evening and elected the following officers:

President, Theodore Schwartz.
Director, George Zoeller.
Secretary, J. M. Byers.
Treasurer, Christ Haupt.
Librarian, Henry Preissler.

There is more promise of success now in getting up a good orchestra than ever since the old Musical Fund disbanded. The rehersal was very encouraging—an entire Symphony of Mozart, an Overture of Cherubini—both classic compositions, were performed remarkably well, and the society hope to be able soon to present a number of such works to the public. We have long needed an orchestra in this city, and we feel assured the public will give one every possible encouragement.

OUR MANUFACTORIES.

They are All Crowded with Work—Special Mention of Some of Them.

The Louisville manufacturing houses have never been more busy than during the past few months. This is true of almost every class. We find them working to the full extent of their capacity, and the orders are still pouring in upon them. Men are generally willing to have their business favorably mentioned by the press but we not unfrequently find our manufacturers unwilling to be puffed just now on account of already having more on hand than they can do. This is an encouraging prospect. It speaks well for the shops and indicates a healthful condition of things generally. Any one who may wish to invest a small capital, with a moderate share of energy, and having the qualifications to conduct his business properly, may embark in the manufacturing business of almost any branch in Louisville with the certainty of success. The fact that nearly every branch of manufacture is already represented should not deter enterprising men from engaging in business. The present indications are that the demand upon Louisville for goods will increase faster than will the facilities for manufacturing them.

We mention below a few of the establishments which will be found among the leading ones of the city:

John A. Dickinson.

This name is familiar to almost every citizen of Louisville, and is well known in the South. Mr. Dickinson has been engaged in manufacturing in this city for eighteen years, and has established a reputation as a man of great energy, business tact and personal worth. His furniture factory, on Gray street, is a model establishment, and his sale and warerooms on Main, near Fifth, are always filled with a large assortment of superior furniture of every variety. The immense business done by Mr. Dickinson can be attributed to the facts that he does good work and sells at low figures. His house is not unknown to river men, for during the past eighteen years he has had a liberal show of steamboat trade, and has furnished some of the largest and finest steamers that have been built here. He has contracts now on hand to furnish several fine boats. His stock, comprising the finest parlor, chamber and dining-room sets, as well as the cheaper styles of furniture, is large and complete. Persons in search of furniture will not find it amiss to see Mr. Dickinson's stock.

Kentucky Planing Mill.

The large and complete establishment on Ninth street, near Broadway, formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Dix, and known as the Kentucky Planing Mill, was purchased about a year ago by Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co., gentlemen who have been connected with the house ever since its establishment. Under the new proprietorship the mill has lost none of its popularity. It is one of the largest in the city, and the facilities for the manufacture of doors, blinds, sash, shelving, counters, mantles, moldings, and all kinds of building materials (of wood) are unsurpassed. Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co. pay especial attention to orders from the country and towns and along the river and railroad lines. They are also prepared to fill orders for all kinds of rough and dressed lumber necessary for the construction of brick or frame buildings.

Louisville Lock Factory.

There is probably not a more important branch of manufacture in the city than that represented by Mr. George B. Bahr, No. 91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. He has a large stock of locks for houses, vaults, safes and jails, of his own manufacture. He made a really handsome display of work done in his shop at the recent agricultural fair, and, of course, received the premium. The new styles of elegant and substantial bronze locks, hinges, &c., of which he has an ample stock, are becoming quite popular. The locks made by him for the new jail are fine specimens of his skill and ingenuity. Mr. Bahr employs a large force of hands, who are busily engaged in filling orders. His stock of builders' hardware is large and complete, and is not surpassed in this city. He requests us to invite you to call and see him.

Steamboat and Parlor Furniture.

The well-known furniture establishment of John Simm & Co. has fallen into the hands of Wm. Haladay, Esq., who will aim to sustain the past reputation of the house in the manufacture of the finest parlor and steamboat furniture. Many of the finest steamboats upon the Western waters have been furnished by this old and popular house, and Mr. Haladay is prepared to duplicate the finest job ever done by his predecessors. His large stock embraces some of the richest parlor furniture in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, the styles of which have just been imported from Europe, and which have not been equaled in this city. A large number of elegant frames are kept on hand and may be finished in a short time in any style of upholstery desired by the parties ordering them. The work in this establishment is done by hand, and, is of course, more substantial than similar furniture made by machinery.

Mr. Halladay will keep on hand a supply of office furniture of the most desirable and substantial patterns, and will make all kinds to order. He occupies the well-known stand of the late John Simm, No. 305 Main street, over the Adams Express office.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Marshall (Texas) Flag, in speaking of the Southern Pacific railroad, pays a well-deserved compliment to an old citizen of Louisville. It says:

The road-bed is in excellent condition, the locomotives new and powerful, the passenger coaches very comfortable and new, and the conductor and employees of the road prompt and attentive to their duties and polite and courteous to passengers.

In a very short time the cars will be running to Longview, the next western station, ten miles west of Hallville. It is expected that the track will be laid to that point by the 1st of November. The company are prepared to do all the work that may be required of them the coming season without any delay.

We have frequently taken occasion to speak of the admirable way in which Superintendent John F. Dickson, has managed the affairs of the road since being placed in charge. Quiet and unobtrusive, he makes no boasts but accomplishes his designs, and lets them speak for themselves. His machine and workshops at Hallville are extensive and adequate to all the demands made upon them, and in charge of competent and trusty workman. Altogether the S. P. R. R. is fully prepared for the winter campaign.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending October 21, 1870:

Sarah C. Moody to George W. Sutton, southwest corner Brook and Chestnut, 100 by 210 feet	$22,000 00
M. Steadenbrents to G. H. Shultegan, north side Rogers street, 27 by 132 feet	1,200 00
C. C. Schroeder to Henry Tobe, north side of Chestnut, between Hancock and Clay streets, 27 by 165 feet	1,410 00
Same to Frank Forsting, north side of Chestnut, between Hancock and Clay streets, 27 by 165 feet	1,400 00
Henning & Speed to W. H. Fosdick, Everett avenue, 240 by 254 feet (Henning & Speed's Highland addition)	4,800 00
Thos. Slevin, &c., to Josephene Boyer, south side Bank street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 30 by 200 feet	600 00
Jesse Stout to John Hoag, 53 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles, Jefferson county, Ky	2,140 00
Jos. Sauer to Theodore Harris, north side Park Place, 45 by 174 feet	1,182 18
Wm. Johnston to H. D. Ruby, south side Market street, between Wenzel and Johnston, 33 by 135 feet	1,250 00
J. J. Stillwell to Mathias Schilling, Main street, between Wenzel and Campbell, 24 by 204 feet	2,725 00
Mary A. Schorch to Charles R. Griffith, north side of Chestnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 30 by 160 feet	2,100 00
John James to Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Beargrass creek, 28¾ by 163 feet	520 00
E. T. Richardson to Margenta Maver, Campbell street, north of Elm, 25 by 117½ feet	500 00
E. Wedekind to Benj. Bell, Main street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 30 by 195 feet	4,000 00
D. C. Kelly to Andrew Preuss, Market street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, 30 by 105 feet	1,500 00
Henning & Speed to Robert Lucas, Bardstown avenue, Henning & Speed's Highland addition, 60 by 180 feet	1,200 00
Same to Henry Nettleroth, East Broadway, Henning & Speed's Highland addition, 60 by 180 feet	1,200 00
Wm. Inman to James Bridgeford, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 17½ by 180 feet	3,500 00
Same to J. P. Harbeson, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 50 by 180 feet	10,000 00
David Bell, &c., to C. H. Wedekind & Co., Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 42 4¼-12 by 210 feet	18,000 00
James T. Barrett to R. A. Robinson, northeast corner of Main and Johnston streets, 60 by 100 feet	3,500 00
Frank Swanhart to Adam Loesser, Southgate street, 25 by 125 feet	500 00
Robt N. Miller to Thos. Lewis, 51 acres 2 roods in Jefferson county, Ky	3,090 00
Belinda Redding to W. S. Settle, Sixth, between York and Breckinridge streets, 30 by 179½ feet	1,650 00
Henning & Speed to Thos. W. Gibson, East Broadway, 180 by 180 feet, Highland addition	3,000 00
E. P. Scroggan to Kate Raddis, Caldwell street, 35 by 160 feet	3,600 00

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending October 22, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1870.

Accident	1	Inflammation of the brain	1
Apoplexy	1	Intussusception of the bowel	1
Cancer	2		
Consumption	5	Old Age	1
Convulsion	1	Paralysis	1
Croup	2	Pneumonia	4
Debility	2	Still-born	1
Fever, congestive	1	Teething	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Trash	1
Heart disease	1	Typhoid Dysentery	1
Inanition	2		
Unknown	1		
Total			33
SEX.			
Male	18	Female	15
COLOR.			
White	22	Black	11
AGE.			
Under 3 years	11	3 to 6 years	2
6 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	2
20 to 30 years	4	30 to 40 years	3
40 to 50 years	4	50 to 60 years	1
60 to 70 years	3	70 and over	2
NATIVITY.			
America	24	Germany	4
Ireland	4	England	1
Number of deaths in Eastern District			18
" Western "			15
Without medical attention			7

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

New City Directory.

The general canvass for the new city directory about to be issued from the press of Bradley & Gilbert is completed. It would be well for those of our citizens who may possibly have been overlooked during the canvass, or who have changed, or about to change their residences or business location, to call at the office of the publishers, 104 Green, between Third and Fourth streets, and hand in their information at once.

The Red Stockings and Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—The game of base ball between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Athletics, was called at the close of the eighth inning, and resulted in favor of the Red Stockings by a score of 15 to 9.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Speeches of Col. B. H. Bristow and Hon. James Speed at New Castle Yesterday.

RADICAL PLANS AND IDEAS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW CASTLE, KY., OCT. 22.

The attendance at the Radical meeting at this place to-day was much larger than was anticipated by the speakers of the occasion or warranted by the appearance of the morning.

When we arrived here, at 10 o'clock a. m., after a two hours' ride by rail and a short but pleasant drive in an open carriage, there were but few persons in town; a quiet Sabbath day's stillness pervaded the village, everybody seemed to be housed up, and the only animated scene that met the inquiring gaze of two wandering newspaper men was a little by-play between a charming young girl and a rather dandified country cousin, that *rara avis* that was created solely for the benefit of love-sick damsels, whom it decoys with pensive confidences, and ensnares in cunningly-devised traps of privileged consanguinity.

But this has nothing to do with the public meeting, which was well attended by the sturdy old farmers of the county, who came in on horseback, in wagons, and afoot, until, by half-past eleven o'clock, the court-house was well filled. Upon consultation it was arranged that Colonel Bristow should speak before dinner and Mr. Speed in the afternoon. Col. Bristow began his speech by referring to the homestead bill and explaining its provisions relative to land grants to soldiers, and, after doing so somewhat in detail said:

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this relates to soldiers of all colors. The time has come when the people of the whole country, except a few of us in Kentucky, are willing that all of its citizens may reap its benefits. We have witnessed hot scenes in Kentucky about this thing known as equality before the law, but I am sure that no man can lay aside prejudice and look at the thing in a philosophical light without perceiving that this government has at last attained a point where we have equal rights and equal protection to all men of whatever race they may be; where every man stands upon his own merits, and beyond this, of course, no government can go. The Government held out to every man inducements to support himself and to make a good citizen. The exigencies of the times required the nation to make use in war of the much-despised colored race, and having done so it becomes its duty to protect him in his home, his property, and his liberty. It has been truly said that the highest privilege a man can enjoy is the privilege of being his own master. It was then necessary for these people to have a say in the making of the laws, for no man can be free without it. It was but an easy step from the first position to the second.

At the outset we were told that the sole object of the war was to sustain the Union as it then stood, and such, I believe, was the opinion of Mr. Lincoln at that time, but new exigencies arose and we could not see what was lying before us. They came, and with them unavoidable results, and I have no sympathy with the men who passed through these scenes and learned nothing from them. Unwilling as we were to change the state of the slave, when the occasion came the manhood of the country seized it, because it was right. This, fellow-citizens, I invite your attention to, and as a Kentuckian by birth and education, I ask you if it is our interest to perpetuate the prejudice with which we have been blinded heretofore? Has not the time come when we should reason on this subject? Kentuckians can reason on other subjects. Are we never to arise above the prejudices with which we have so long been surrounded? These men have been made free, and no man can desire to go back on it. The fiat of the nation has gone forth; it is now a part of the fundamental law of the land; it is ingrafted in the Constitution of the country. This State is utterly powerless to make any discrimination; the Federal Government can make none, and your towns and townships and counties can make none. Then, what is the interest of Kentucky? Is it the interest of Kentucky to drive these people from the State? The development of the immense resources of this State demands that they shall be retained here.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

You have heard much of how revolting to white men it is that negroes may go into a court of justice to testify, and our courts have absolutely refused to permit them. Our State is the only one in the Union, and the only country on the civilized globe, which refuses to permit a negro to go to a court of justice to make complaint. Is this wise or unwise? Look at it calmly and philosophically. Your courts cannot be used for vindictive purposes. Why execute it? How often has it occurred to you that a horse, an animal, is made to testify, if a diseased horse is brought before a court? Look around you at the practical effect of this thing. These colored people naturally associate with each other. Their feelings, habits and education prompt them to live together. The most diabolic outrages may be perpetrated against them, and there is no protection for them. The man who perpetrates an outrage against a colored man does a most cowardly act. Such men are perfectly analogous to the hyena; having once lapped his tongue in blood he becomes a ferocious and deadly foe.

Can we afford to drive away from us their labor, the best in the world? It is the duty of the State to keep this labor, and the duty of the government to afford them protection. If these men are abused and have no recourse in our State courts, what is the result in Kentucky? If a black man is outraged at the mouth of the Big Sandy, or at Mills' Point, or in the Jackson Purchase, he must seek redress in the Federal Court at Louisville. Would it not be better to try the case at home where the witnesses are known? Would it not be better for Kentucky? I suppose there is not a young man in this house, who was raised in Kentucky, who has not seen negro testimony taken at home in family affairs. It is not true to-day that Kentucky is blindly led by demagogues, who have no merit except that of living by pandering to prejudice and passion? This must be met and remedied, and how is it to be accomplished?

I think it can never be expected of the Democratic party, as it is now organized in Kentucky. It can only be done by a party prepared to meet the exigencies of the times, and the Republican party is that party, born as it was in the cradle of liberty. That party which believes in the largest liberty consistent with the public good, and which throws around the citizen only such restraints as are necessary to the public welfare. It is a common thing to hear men say they hold the same views on public questions that they did twenty years ago. That is not consistency; it is simply old-fogyism. The man who holds now the same opinions of public events that he held twenty years ago must be very ignorant. Has there been nothing to stir up his mind? It seems to me that such a man must have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep. Why, there is scarcely any political question in this country which has not undergone changes in its aspect in that time. The original law as against negro testimony was made, not because they were black, but because they were slaves. They did this because the maintenance of slavery required it. The laws of South Carolina in regard to it were modified years ago. The brutal conduct of some overseers made it necessary to pass a law in which it was provided that colored men might testify against overseers, and they white men. This law the slaveholders had to make to protect their property, and if the principle is right against overseers, why not right in regard to any other white man?

The time is coming, fellow-citizens, when we will cut loose from these prejudices, and when the great South, so long dictated to by slavery, and so long under the blighting influence of that institution, will blossom as the rose, and the great wealth of this country will be in the South, and there will be a greater moral and physical development there than in any other part of this country. Already manufactories are springing up in the South, and you are almost reminded of the busy looking towns of New England. There the cotton of their own production is made at once into cloth, and it is not sent away to be manufactured and a tariff put to it and you compelled to pay the duty. I say we have greater reason to be proud of the future interests of the State than any other. Let us make friends of each other, and with our neighbors. We cannot accomplish the desired end in any other way. It cannot be done by sending midnight assassins to make raids on colored men. I am sure that no such things are done in Henry county; but in other counties in Kentucky it is sadly true. We can only do it by making friends with them, and if they can pass us in the race of life in God's name let them do it. I hope there is no man of the proud Anglo-Saxon race so mean as to fear this.

IMMIGRATION.

Let us provide for immigration, too. Why our Legislature seldom meets that our Governor does not send in a message calling their attention to this subject, and the Legislature spends much time in concocting schemes to bring immigration to the State. They have been mistaken. The thing is desired, but how is it to be accomplished? Not by legislation. It must be by making peace at home and giving every man his fullest rights. To-day a stream of immigration is passing through Kentucky. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad carries immigrants south every day. Ordinarily they go west, but many go south, and comparatively few now come here. They say it is because crime is too common. Men commit crime and cannot be brought to trial because colored men are not permitted to testify against them. The only recourse is the Federal Court at Louisville, which is inadequate to the wants of the whole State, and the result is we have the reputation abroad of being a lawless, reckless, and crime-committing people. Now do we desire this? Have we no power to prevent this? By the people

ASSERTING THEIR OWN MANHOOD

and saying to the Legislators, "We will upturn this whole concern. We intend that the State government shall go on right." Can't we accomplish it in that way? Oh, but I am told that while this sentiment is developing in many parts of the State it is said "I feel the force of all this, but I can't vote the Republican ticket because my neighbors won't like me." Fellow citizens, what kind of Kentucky manhood is that? Kentuckians have been proud to believe they could do right no matter who liked it. It is a confession that the white men of Kentucky are not free, no matter what the condition of the colored men may be. Have we come to this that white men are slaves in Kentucky, and the colored men free? Go down to the city of Louisville and you will find among the most intelligent of her merchants many men who agree with the Republican party upon this question—but they won't vote that way. They think the farmers are dreadfully sensitive on this subject, when you are not. You have mistaken each other, and when a break is once made the Democrats of this county will be glad of it, and will find themselves where they should have been years ago. It is not so bad as you imagine. I don't claim to be a life-long Republican, but I have lived as one since 1861, and have had good health and an easy conscience. The day has gone by when it was odious to be termed an abolitionist. Then why nurse our resentment? Can we do anything by it for our posterity?

THE REPUBLICAN VS. THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

And now a few words in regard to the views of the two parties on other matters. The Republican party has said by its most solemn enactments that it is in favor of a revenue tariff only which will raise a revenue to pay the interest on the public debt and finally the debt itself, with such incidental protection as it will afford. What says the Democracy? It is hard to tell. The people of the West, both Republicans and Democrats, are generally free traders; but what do the Democrats of Kentucky claim? The revenue must be raised and the debt must be paid, and some Kentucky Democrats say it must be raised by direct taxation. That will increase taxation immensely and nobody desires that. Do they want to repudiate the public debt? Golladay said so, and on that went down; and I don't know anybody else in Kentucky that advocates repudiation. He sought it and made a signal failure. If the Democracy want repudiation, they don't say so. I don't think any true Kentuckian will say anything about how the debt was incurred. It must be met and paid, and I am proud to say we are able to do it. Now and then you hear a voice demanding repudiation, but it is not a position taken by either of the two political parties. The Republican party has the boldness to proclaim that this debt is a solemn obligation of the Government, and must be paid to the last farthing, while the Democratic party simply says nothing. That's all. What difference then is there between the two parties on this question? And what are the principles of the Democratic party in the United States? I would like for any intelligent gentleman in this house or any where else to suggest any positive or affirmative idea that the Democratic party has advocated. Is it not simply a body of carpers and objectors? Is it better qualified to run the Government than the party which has positive ideas and the boldness to declare them?

They talk about reconstruction, but that's done, and whether we like it or not it must stay done. What then does the Democratic party want? It simply wants power. The fact is, the mission of the Democratic party is ended, and the concern ought to be buried. What was that mission? We know that for long years the mission of the great Democratic party in this country was to conserve and perpetuate slavery. Slavery has gone, and the Democratic party ought to go with it. Associated with that idea was the idea of State Sovereignty, of the right of a State to secede whenever it saw fit to do so. That was buried with the rebellion, and the most prominent men in the Southern cause now admit that the Constitution will admit of no such construction. The whole strife is for office, for power. They tell you they are on the eve of success. True, they have been gaining in some States, but the Republicans have a majority in both houses of Congress too large to handle, and they are truly powerless. The time was when Kentucky was one of the most influential States in the Union, but that has gone, and she stands far back among the Southern States, even her mother, old Virginia, being ahead of her. I am proud of my native State, and I am anxious that the people of my State, both white and black, shall cut loose from prejudice and say to the intriguing politicians, "You must take a back seat," and rising to the dignity of the occasion, do honor to their State.

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SPEECH OF HON. JAMES SPEED.

Fellow-citizens: As has been announced by my friend, I am a candidate for your suffrages for a seat in the Congress of the United States. I am before you to-day for the purpose of telling you who I am, what I have been for, what I am now for and what I hope to be. * * * *

I will say to you that I am a native Kentuckian, born on the soil. I have never left it, except for two years that I was in public office. Every opinion I have is a Kentucky opinion. I have never lived in a Northern State, or any State East, West or South of this. Since my early manhood many questions have agitated the country, and among them was the question whether slavery should always exist in Kentucky or not. Without hesitation or misgiving, I took my stand for freedom. I ran for the Convention in the city of Louisville as the emancipation or abolition candidate; for I believed then that slavery was wrong to the black man, wrong to the white man, and wrong under the law of God. Believing that I spoke freely before the world, I was beaten. The question did not come up again until the war. You all know how at the beginning the people all felt that this was a war against slavery. It was not a war for a Southern Confederacy, but to establish and perpetuate slavery, and I frankly acknowledge that I hailed with satisfaction any indication of the abolition of slavery as its result. I belived there could be no permanent peace until this government said slavery was wrong and struck the manacles that bound the slaves.

Now let us see something about the charge by the Democrats against the Radical party. That's what they call us and I have no objection, for "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." They say we robbed them of their property. Let me read from a Democratic paper what a Democratic editor says:

"This picture, be it remembered, does not apply to the slave states, like Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, which remained in the Union. The slaveowner in Kentucky who stuck to the Union expected to be paid for his slaves as for any other property taken by the Government to which he had stood loyal; and the fact that the Government broke its faith with him accounts for his present hatred of those whom he trusted and by whom he was deceived. The course of the Government toward Kentucky was infamous beyond all account. It embraced a degree of turpitude which, could it have been foreseen, would have lost the three great border states to the Union, transferred the line of battle to the Ohio, the Susquehannah and the Missouri and achieved the independence of the Confederate States. That the Kentuckian who raised a company of Federal soldiers, and lost a couple of slaves, should detest the party that duped and swindled him. Is so natural that we can only applaud it."

Now there is a broad denunciation against the Radical party that we took your negroes without compensation. Now suppose I prove to you that the Radical party offered to pay you for your negroes; that by its leaders it begged you to take compensation for your negroes, and that you indignantly refused to receive it, upon whom will rest the fault that the slaveholders received no compensation for their slaves? If I don't show that to the satisfaction of every gentleman I'll agree, old as I am and experienced as I am, that I am a simpleton and a fool. In 1862 Mr. Lincoln issued the following proclamation, which I beg you to bear. [The speaker then read from President Lincoln's proclamation relating to the emancipation proclamation issued by Gen. Hunter, in which he disclaimed its object, and said that on the preceeding sixth of March he had recommenced to Congress a resolution providing for the abolishment of slavery, and suggesting a means of compensation.—REPORTER.]

Now, mark you, it was three hundred dollars a head that was to be paid for the slaves. He said further that the resolution had passed both houses of Congress. Now, here we have a resolution passing both branches of Congress by radical Republicans, recommended by the Republican leaders in the United States, offering compensation to the slaveholders of Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky to have their slaves emancipated. Was not the offer a fair one? Was not Mr. Lincoln sincere? Well, he sent this communication to the Governor of Kentucky, and he sent it to the Kentucky Senate and House of Representatives, recommending that it be rejected, and scorning the advice of the President, saying, if I recollect it right, "When we want any advice in Kentucky, we will ask for it." Well, what was its vote? Every Democrat then in the Legislature voted against it; and every Republican in the Legislature voted for it. Now, who is responsible for the non-payment of emancipated slaves? Perhaps it is well enough to state how many Radicals were there. There was one Radical in the Senate, which was your humble servant and are one in the House, Dr. Leighton Lewis. Now, let the writer of this article turn around and lampoon the Democratic party as he has lampooned the Radical party.

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NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

When this thing first sprung I was violently opposed to giving suffrage to the negro. I was living in Washington at the time, and one day Wendell Phillips came to Washington on a visit, and I was invited to dine with him at Mr. Ames'. I went, and remained with him from 4 o'clock till about 8 o'clock. There was but one question discussed, and this was the one. Mr. Phillips advocated it strongly and with singular ability. I opposed it with as much ability as I had. We parted, he for it and I against it. At another time a delegation of gentlemen from South Carolina called on me, and the spokesman of the delegation made a speech three-quarters of an hour long, in which he undertook to demonstrate to me that the black man was now no longer a slave in the sense we had used the term; that is, that he owed service to no particular man, but that he still was held under service by the law; that he had no protection for his wife and child. I listened to him calmly, and then said: "Sir, Wendell Phillips talked to me for four hours on this subject and failed to convince me, but your argument in regard to making negroes slaves under the law has determined me to come out squarely on this question."

The remainder of Mr. Speed's speech was in substance the same as that published in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Thursday last.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending Oct. 21, 1870:

Michael Cleer to Catharine McDonald.
Henry A. Lane to Isabella A. Davenport.
Anton Hellman to Eva Heliman.
Henry Hostetter to Theresa Gilhaus.
Joseph Bauer to Theresa Dups.
Henry Walter to Maggie Schawan.
Francis Bramin to Catharine Lebough.
John Kinney to Bridget Carr.
Hugh J. Brent Hart to Annie Belle Fry.
Andrew Hartman to Carrie Woods.
Tho. Johnson to Mary Keller.
Herman J. Dake to Elizabeth C. Ulmer.
Squire Younger to Carrie Hayman.
Thomas Higgins to Mary Haley.
Richard M. Culver to Lizzie Wever.
Charles G. Shrock to Hattie A. McClean.
Daniel J. Olstote to Mary A. Cohen.
John Kimberger to Mary E. Wensenger.
James Hatcher to Mary A. Atkinson.
John Fenster to Agnes Kern.
Wm. Henley to Ann Brown.
Martin T. Schluff to Jennie S. Smith.
Isaac Hanauer to Amelia Lauchheim.
James S. Harrison to Alice Stokes.
John Schields to Jennie Robb.
Abe Lapp to Sarah Ullman.
Wm. H. Mitchell to Kate W. Abraham.
Frederick Schaich to Mary Pfigst.
George Gies to Miss Catharine Almstedt.
Benj. Bayless to Wilhelmina K. Crawford.
John H. Berenshausen to Maria Cohlhund.
Daniel Ragen to Horeta Sheban.
Edn. and T. Richardson to Bettie E. Morgan.
Henry Hartman to Mary L. Ewing Eaches.
John Ender to Annie Steinbruecker.

COLORED.

Tarsker Calloway to Lucy Long.
George Ballard to Emily Runolds.
Richard Weathers to Martha Proctor.
James Ballard to Mary Owen.

The British Board of Trade has published, for the benefit of seafaring men, the following remarks on the appearance of the sky: "A rosy sunset presages fair weather, and a bright, yellowish sky in the evening indicates wind, and a pale yellow, wet weather. A neutral gray is a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. If the forms of the clouds are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine; but if the edges are hard, sharp, and well-defined, it will be foul. Any deep, unusual lines bounding the clouds betoken wind and rain, while quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather."

The Lee (Massachusetts) Gleaner gives currency to a rumor that a man in Otis, whose wife had long suffered with a running sore upon her leg, became tired of listening to her griefs and caring for her diseased member, and so he bound the woman upon a bench, and with a butcher-knife and handsaw cut her leg off. Of course he knew nothing of taking up bleeding arteries, and death soon came to the relief of the sufferer. He then took the body in a wagon to Lee for burial; arriving at the cemetery late at night he laid it upon the ground, covered it up, and left it till the next day for burial.

One of the census enumerators in Providence, R. I., put down on his list twins opposite the names of two children, and against the first he designated Providence as the birthplace. The officials in Washington sent the list back to have the deficiency accounted for. What they wanted to know was where the other twin was born.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—Clear and pleasant. Monongahela 4 feet 2 inches in Rawly's channel and rising slowly. No arrivals or departures except the packets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—River 6 feet 5 inches and falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 22.—Weather delightful, cold in the morning and balmy at noon. The river has risen half an inch to-day. Port list—Palestine, 2 a. m.; Hartford, Henderson and return; Sam Orr, from Eastport; Florence Lee, from Cairo and return at noon; Palmetto and Oddity, from Louisville to New Orleans, at noon; Pine Bluff, from Grand View and return; Alpha, to Clarksville. The packets had good trips out. The Palmetto and Oddity were stuffed full. The Florence Lee goes out with all she can carry. The Fanny Brandeis is preparing to leave for Memphis with a slim trip. It was very foggy this morning. The Palestine left at 8 a. m.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—River falling, with 22 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Departed—Umpire, for Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—Silver Lake No. 4, St. Louis to Louisville, 1 a. m.; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; Lessie Taylor, Louisville to New Orleans, 10; Lucy Keirn, Louisville to New Orleans, 11; Mary Miller, Evansville to Memphis, noon; Henry M. Shreve, Red river to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Norman, Memphis to Evansville, 2; Quickstep, Mound City to Evansville, 3. River fallen 2 inches. Clear. Mercury 64.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Metropolis; Minneapolis, St. Paul; City of Alton, Vicksburg; Victoria, Upper Mississippi. Departed—Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Belle St. Louis, Memphis; Sallie, Arkansas river; Mollie Able and Mohawk and barges, New Orleans; Lance, Kansas City. River falling more rapidly. Clear and pleasant.

CITY FEATURES.

H. H. Neal, of the Trade Palace Merchant Tailoring establishment, has as choice and as fine a stock of cloths, cassimeres and vesting as was ever brought to Louisville. Also, his gent's furnishing department is replete with all the latest novelties of gent's neck wear. Also, his stock of gentlemen's underwear is not equalled in the city, as everything can be found from the medium goods to the finest quality of cashmere scarlet and white flannel shirts and drawers, Canton, merino, and the popular Shaker flannel can always be found at his large and fashionable establishment, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

The advertisement of Merimee & Ricards will be found in another column. Both of the gentlemen are well known as strictly reliable, competent, and live business men, and need no recommends from us. The house of Merimee & Co. has, by strict attention, energy and honorable dealing, built up a large first-class trade in groceries and produce, and the new firm have added a large stock of pure liquors to their grocery business, and will sell nothing but a strictly pure article. We bespeak for the new firm a prosperous business.

We beg leave to draw the attention of the public to Morris Levi's advertisement. Mr. Levi has made the manufacture of cloaks a specialty, and has the largest stock of ready-made cloaks and suits in the city. As his store expenses are not extravagant, he can afford to sell his cloaks at very low prices. He is employing forty seamstresses, and can make cloaks and suits at a short notice. He has also a very large stock of furs, and has engaged the services of a practical furrier to repair furs. Give him a call.

Platt is a practical shirtmaker. He uses the best materials and makes his standard at $16 50 per half dozen.

Jim Fisk scarf is perfectly exquisite—is new and much sought for. If to be had in the city, it is at Warner & Brother's.

Buyers of Real Estate,

remember the sale of 39¼ acres of very rich garden land to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is located on the Shelbyville pike, adjoining Page's school property, and within a short distance of Gilman's Point. Omnibuses leave our office at 2 o'clock. "Seats free." Morris, Southwick, & Co.

The importation of kid gloves has ceased, but Warner & Brother have a good assortment of all colors.

Red flannel undershirts and drawers in stock, at N. Sid. Platt's.

In the Language of Josh Billings,

"Giv me liberty or giv me deth, but if I kant hav either giv me six tickets for $5 in Golladay's fortieth drawing, which takes place to-morrow, October 24th." Capital prize, $1,000. Tickets $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner of Third and Jefferson.

The Jennings shoulder-brace and suspender at N. Sid. Platt's.

Thirty-seven weddings this month, yet Warner & Bro. have fine French embroidered shirts for as many more.

Something New!

A first-class fashionable silk hat for $5 00. Old silk hats renovated in the latest style for $3 50; altered and repaired for $2 00. A. Bliss, 59 Third street, near Main.

Gentlemen, if you would not have your hands chaped, go to Warner & Bro.'s, and get a pair of silk-lined gloves.

Heavy six-thread English underwear at N. Sid. Platt's.

Ladies' furs, fresh from the best manufacturers, just received at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Gents' cloth hats, nobby style, received this day per express, at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

Best and cheapest first-class gallery in the city is 144 Main, above Fifth. Elrod has the finest light in the world, makes babies' pictures good, quick, fine and cheap. Second gallery below Fourth, on Main.

Put in Nice Boxes,

containing one quire paper and one pack envelopes, with initial stamped in colors, for 50c, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should get a suit of Warner & Bro.'s underwear.

Super stout English socks at Platt's.

Boys' hats and caps, an endless variety, just received at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

For the finest ferrotypes, of all kinds, be sure and go to Fay's. He makes the best and cheapest in the city.

For Fine Ferreotypes and Photographs, go to Hall & Co., 58 Main, below Second street. Cheapest in the city.

The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Broadway style silk hat, home manufacture, at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

Kensington collar and cuff (new) at Warner & Bro's.

If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

The finest styles of ferrotype, Rembrandts and rustic pictures at Fay's gallery, 74 Fourth street.

Gents' felt hats, fall and winter styles, at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

The Wholesale Trade

will find it to their interest to examine the large assortment of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Rubber Jewelry.

A splendid assortment of rubber jet and imitation jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

About 40 Acres

of rich garden land, located on Shelbyville pike near Gilman's Point, will be sold at auction Monday, Oct. 24. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

The column of the Place Vendome, in Paris, is daily bombarded by indignant patriots, who demand that it should be razed to the ground, and the metal of its statue and its bas-reliefs melted down into cannon. The statue of Napoleon I., in the cocked hat and great coat, which used to be on its summit, and which was removed a few years ago to a pedestal at the end of the Avenue de la Grande Armee, has been concealed to preserve it from the iconoclasts.

BLUM BROS.

We wish to call the especial attention of the ladies to our immense stock of Merino Underwear, in all sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children. These goods are manufactured by the New Britain Knitting Company, and are considered the best goods in the market, as can be attested by thousands who have been and are now using them. We have an immense stock of them, and guarantee the prices lower than those of any other house keeping this quality of goods. Those in want of such goods will please make a note of this.

Real Point and Point Applique Empress Collars, a new and very handsome lot just received and very cheap.

A new lot of handsome Lace Pelerines for Velvet Cloaks just received.

We have a tremendous stock of Guipure and Point Applique Laces, and at prices that cannot be beat.

Our stock of Embroideries, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., is immense, and we guarantee them cheaper than elsewhere in this city. Beautiful embroidered Slippers at 75 cts. and $1 00. Real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves still at 50c a pair. Zephyr Worsted in all shades at 30c an ounce.

BLUM BROTHERS
144 MARKET ST.,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

AS we are now Rectifying by a New Process, we are enabled to produce an excellent article of

NEUTRAL SPIRITS

which we can offer at reduced rates. Orders respectfully solicited.

S. S. SMITH, JR., & CO.
No. 592 West Fifth st., Cincinnati, O.

Orders left with Chambers Bros. & Co., No. 11 Main street, Louisville, will receive prompt attention. oc23 d7

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

At Reduced Prices.

Just received a full line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which I will sell at New York Prices.

C. KETCHUM,
No. 72 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
oct dim-SaW&F

M'LLE NILSSON
—AND—
COL. COM. JIM FISK

Are now on exhibition (in photograph) at the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE!

Also the Largest and Most Varied Stock of Fancy Groceries Ever Offered in This or Any Other City,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

New Shaker Preserves, New Canned Goods of Every Description, New Hams, Tender Rounds Broiling Beef, Beef Tongues, Smoked Salmon, Halibut and Bloaters; New York Creamery Butter, New Buckwheat Flour, Maple Sirup, Stuart's Extra New York Sirup, "Sirop de Batterie," Nilsson Biscuit, Scotch and English Biscuit.

TEAS!

Another Large Consignment of the Very Finest Grade Teas, which we are selling at extremely Low Prices. A late improvement in Chocolate. Now in process of construction, and will shortly be on exhibition, TWO MAMMOTH CHEESES, weighing over 2,000 pounds. Every variety of Imported Cheese, Royal Stilton, Cheddar, &c.

A. FONDA & SONS,
Italian Warehouse,
161 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

FOR A FASHIONABLE SUIT,
LEAVE YOUR MEASURE AT
H. H. NEAL'S
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE POPULAR STAND.
Fall and Winter Styles, 1870.
Also, Everything can be found in his
Gentlemen's Furnishing Department,
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STS.
se13d18-TuF&Su-tc4hp

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1870,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
Fox & Denier's Pantomime Troupe

IN their own new and original magical sensational burlesque pantomime, the THREE BLIND MICE, in which 40 well-selected artists, in conjunction with the world-renowned Wooden-headed Acrobats, will appear.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

AT MASONIC TEMPLE

Mons. and Mme. Mueller's Great Dancing Academy is now open every Tuesday and Thursday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock for ladies and gentlemen, and on Friday and Saturday, from 3 to 5½ p. m., for children. Residence, 150 Walnut street.

Masonic Temple
Wednesday Evening, October 26,
EPISCOPAL
ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CONCERT
Under the Direction of Mr. Oscar B. Kerlin.
Tickets, - - - 50 Cents.
oc20 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. M. WADE
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For New Orleans.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET STEAMER
BELLE LEE
J. F. HICKS, Master,

Will leave Memphis on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 5 P. M. State rooms can be secured by applying to
RICH. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
296 Front street, Memphis.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2.
E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
apr28 dtf MARYMAN & CO., Agents,
No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
EMMA FLOYD .... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MARK W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents
B. C. LEVI,

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
EMMA FLOYD .... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., } Agents.
B. C. LEVI,

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE .... HOLLCROFT, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
EMMA FLOYD .... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet.
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
KATE ROBINSON .... JAS. KENISTON, Master.
Will leave for the above points on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
The fine steamer
NAT. WILLIAMS .... NOAH NEAL, Captain,
D. H. Claxton, Clerk.
Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
sept18 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

E. H. DELMAR. EUGENE DELMAR.
EMANUEL H. DELMAR & BRO.,
STOCK, BOND, AND FINANCIAL
BROKERS.

LOANS promptly negotiated on every description of marketable securities. Call and short time loans on U. S. bonds procured at a few hours' notice, at New York rates. General Agents Western Bank Note Co. No. 11 Third st., north of Main, Louisville, Ky.
oc17 dimex W&Sa-1stp

MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM.
Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.
H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent.
my8 d&uW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

Pensacola, Florida.

Splendid Opportunity for Investment.

The Pensacola City Company

Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870,

AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS,

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE

CITY LOTS!

Most eligibly located both for

Business and Residences.

WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. With a harbor unrivaled on the Gulf; with interior communication by rail now established and every day improving; with commerce already far advanced, nothing is wanting to make Pensacola the principal seat of Gulf trade but intelligent enterprise and prudent use of capital.

No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy.
A. E. MAXWELL,
oc19 dts President Pensacola City Company.

ROBERT BIGGS,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c.

FOUND.

FOUND—Something to preserve the teeth from decaying. A box of Dr. Yates' Tooth Powder will keep the teeth from decaying and dispense with the use of a dentist. No. 86 Fourth st., near Main.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Boarding in a private family, with desirable front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 161 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut. References exchanged. oc21 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.
Closing - Out Sale
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2½ p. m., we will continue the sale of Silver-plated Ware, consisting of casters, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, cake baskets, trays, table and pocket cutlery, shells, &c. oc23

FOUR DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25,
500 Cases Boots and Shoes,
one of the most desirable stocks offered this season.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, a large and varied stock of
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
including invoices of extra quality black and colored alpacas, all wool flannels, white and colored blankets, cloths, cassimeres, jeans, &c.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 9½ o'clock,
$30,000 Worth of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Particular attention of Clothiers is invited to the large invoice of first-class goods which will be offered at this sale, embracing the finest quality of cloth and cassimere coats, pants, and vests, for men and boys, in plain and fancy colors; also high grade light overcoats and heavy do; also a handsome line of piece goods in super cassimere, beaver cloths, chinchillas, &c., from the stock of a fashionable Eastern clothier; also invoices of medium and common grades of clothing.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28,
300 Cases Boots and Shoes,
including several invoices of fine goods to arrive. Terms cash.
oc23 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st.
Groceries, Stone China, Glassware, and Furniture
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell a desirable lot of groceries, consisting of sugars, molasses, soaps, bluing, tobacco, cigars, brooms, wooden ware, &c. After which we will sell a large lot of stone china and glassware, furniture, carpets, comforters, &c. Also (to arrive) a large lot of sofas bedsteads, lounges, cribs, &c.

Buyers will bear this in mind, as our orders are to sell.
oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.
The Entire Furniture of a Well-furnished House, embracing in part Bedsteads, Mattresses, Cook and Other Stoves, Carpets, Cushion and Cane Chairs, Glass and Queensware, &c., &c., in fact, everything necessary to a Well-furnished College House.
AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at No. 196½ Eighteenth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. Sale peremptory, as the owner is leaving the city. Terms cash.
oc23&Sa&Tu C. J. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Large and Special Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing and Traveling Bags,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, large lines of fresh goods.
oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
800 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel.
oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
BY FRED. FRISHE,
130½ Preston Street.

ON MONDAY, at 10 o'clock a.m. Oct. 24, 1870, I will sell, at public auction, at No. 188 Twelfth street, between Main and Market streets, at the residence of S. Thomas, the following Furniture: 1 piano-forte, 1 sofa, 3 parlor chairs, 1 center table, 1 book-case, 1 hat rack, 3 carpets, stair carpeting, parlor stoves, extension table, several fine pictures, and several other articles. Terms cash.
oc23 Sa&Su* FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

Corn Mill at Auction.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1870, at 3 o'clk, will sell, on the premises in Butchertown, on Buchanan, between Main and Washington streets, a Corn Mill with all necessary fixtures. The building is two stories high, of frame, 20 by 18 feet, and stands on leased ground. Lease has 3 years yet to run. Will sell the mill fixtures in whole or separate. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
oc22 d3* ANTON KUTZLER, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Beautiful West Jefferson-st. Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clk, we will sell three splendid lots on south side of Jefferson, between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts., at 25 feet each front by 210 deep; also a handsome lot on Eighteenth, between Madison and Chestnut. These are very desirable lots. Terms at sale.
oc23 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Valuable Suburban Acre Property on the Shelbyville Pike
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, 39¼ acres of level, rich garden land, all fenced, fronting immediately on the Shelbyville pike, within a short distance of Gilman's Point, and adjoining Page's School property, will be sold subdivided in two tracts of 19⅝ acres each. Frame house, stable, young orchard, and spring on the land. This is fine property for a suburban residence or speculation. Omnibuses will leave our office at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
oc18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Administratrix's Sale.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., by the authority of the administratrix, I will sell, on the premises, at public auction, the good will, stock of wines and liquors, furniture, license, and leasehold interest of Joseph T. Besancon, deceased, in the tavern recently conducted by him at No. 286 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth cross streets, upon a credit of 3 and 6 months for all sums over fifty dollars; under that amount for cash.
oc21 d6 FRED. FRISCHE.

Public Sale of 52 Acres of Land, Farming Implements, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at public sale, at my residence, 4 miles from Louisville, on the Preston-street pike, 1 large fine work mule, 1 mare, 4 fine-bred yearling colts, milch cows, heifers, fat hogs, stock hogs, rockaway, 1 light spring wagon (shifting top), 2 iron-axle wagons, mowing machines, steel-tooth buggy, hay rake, plows, harrows, cultivators, harness, &c.; also household and kitchen furniture. Terms cash. Also 52 acres of land. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest.
oc20 d7 E. G. MINOR.

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of 12 screws, sticks, &c., with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dunlop, together with the lot on which it stands.

Also brick two-story building on same lot.

At the same time and place, a lot, 80x120, fronting on Main street, and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.

Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.
JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.
oc15 dtf* JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office.
BOONE & BOONE,
No. 290 Jefferson street, third door
fe20 Sutf above Sixth street.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Ten Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good help of every kind, male and female, to fill situations in the city and country. Employers make their own agreements—porters, drivers, &c. For help or hire apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A pianist desires board with a private family where she can have the use of a piano one hour daily. Will give lessons in compensation. References given. Address "Pianist," this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young lady as governess in a private family. Satisfactory references given. Address D., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—to occupy a pleasant unfurnished front room. Board first-class. Location central. References exchanged. Address D. D., Postoffice.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS in the second story, with or without board. Apply at northwest corner Eighth and Jefferson.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A SMALL COTTAGE with a large lot attached, for nursery purposes, in the city. Address JOHN MAC, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—2 YOUNG MEN—To occupy a nice front room, with board. Bath-room near with hot and cold water and shower. Apply at this office. oc23 d3*

WANTED—COOPERS—3 No. 1 coopers. Apply to W. B. SAMUELS, at Samuels' Depot, Ky. oc21 d3*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—As instructor or educator, here or South, by a German professor, who is well versed in sciences and languages, and acquainted with American education by long practice. Address W. C. G., Teneller, 226 West Market st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 per month to Agents. Is entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago.

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated houses in the city, containing every convenience, ornamented with handsome trees, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 314 ... street, between Nineteenth and Twenty...

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. ... with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK ... on Twelfth st. bet. Magazine and Broadway No. 327. Lot 30x180 to an alley. ... small house or lot for the back payment ... one-half cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. ... st. ... inquire of F. COOPER, corner of Eleventh and Broadway.

FOR SALE—MULES—A pair of large, fine black mules. Will be at Carrington's stable, Second street, for two days.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 300 ACRES—Comfortable improvements—good orchard and vineyard—in Owen county, near Kentucky river and Short Line railroad. HENNING & SPEED, 148 W. Jefferson st. se18 dtf*

FOR SALE—On Monday, Oct. 24, immediately after Chancery Court sales, 70 feet of ground on north side of Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, adjoining engine-house, running through to Congress street, has a small house on Congress street. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to leave the city. Will sell at private sale before day of sale. RICHARD ISAACS, Agent, 11 West Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth. oc20 d5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 HOUSES AND LOTS—In this city. Good vacant land or lots taken in part payment. For further information and terms apply at L. E. EDDY'S drug store, on Main, No. 873, between Shelby and Campbell sts. oc14 dle

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FINE FURNACE SITES—The owners of that valuable property belonging to and known as the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Co., situated in Carter county, Ky., and consisting of twenty-two thousand (22,000) acres, more or less, of heavily timbered land, with abundance of Iron Ores, Limestone, &c., offer for sale Furnace Sites, as follows:

Site No. 1 is situated on Buffalo creek, containing say 6,000 to 7,000 acres, adjoining the celebrated Lampton Ore Bank, the same vein of which extend through this property. This site is particularly desirable on account of its abundance of ore, including choice Foundry Iron and an almost perpetual supply of raw material.

Site No. 2 embraces the same amount of territory, is located on Grassy creek, is very rich in choice Ores and abundance of Timber, Limestone, &c., and is altogether choice property. Between the above-mentioned sites the Furnace of the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Co. is now in operation, producing from 12 to 15 tons prime Foundry Iron daily. The improvements on the property consist of ample dwellings and other houses, in addition to which there are some fifty tenant houses. In the immediate vicinity of the Furnace is a saw mill, grist mill, wagon and smith shops, ... miles of the proposed Tygart Valley railroad, which has been surveyed and will no doubt be built at an early date. There is now offered an opportunity rarely to be met with to any one wishing to manufacture iron or other articles ... being near the Ohio river ... Cincinnati market than any other ... posse... its location makes it very desirable for agricultural purposes, a number of fine farms being now under cultivation, and should parties desire to purchase a location where a population could hardly be found ... building stores and dwellings. Also, a bank of superior clay.

The furnace is located 12 miles from the Ohio river and 15 miles from Portsmouth and ... miles from Cincinnati) the company own 60 acres of rich bottom land, a river front of one mile, a portion of which lies opposite ... being built. The Chesapeake and Ohio River railroad, the Lexington and ... and Big Sandy Railroad, when completed, will pass directly by the company's landing. These several projected lines of railway must make the property very valuable, either for selling or leasing. If preferred, will entertain propositions for the purchase of the entire property, including all the ... acres of ore and timber land. Also, all personal property owned and used by the company in conducting its business. For further information, address CHAS. C. KOHL, No. 20 West Third st., Cincinnati, O., or DANIEL M. DAVIS, Pomeroy, O.
oc15 deod6

FOR SALE—At Owensboro, Ky.—I wish to sell ... one-half or the whole of my large, new, four-story brick STEAMMILL, situated at the city wharf, on the bank of the Ohio river, in the above city. The building is 75 by 90 feet, and has all the fixtures and modern improvements of the very best character. I will sell one-half or the whole to suit purchasers, or would take in a partner for the next season's business. The present inducement for a very large and fine ... business was never better ... refer to Joe. Dunlop, Robt. Dunlop and Hay & Co., Louisville ... to the undersigned, at Owensboro, Ky. FRANK L. HALL.

FOR SALE—OXEN—One yoke of large York oxen, weigh about 3,500 lbs. Inquire of L. E. STONE, O'Bannon's Station, Jefferson co., Ky.
oc23 d3*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three or four desirable furnished rooms (without board) can be secured at a reasonable rate by gentlemen, if early application is made, at 147 Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut. References required. oc23 Sa&Su

FOR RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Stand, corner of Jefferson and Preston streets, formerly occupied as a grocery. Good stand for grocery or clothing store. Apply to W. C. HITE. oc23 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A desirable suit of apartments, furnished, in a central situation. Address T. E., this office.

FOR RENT—ROOM—With board, a large front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Apply at 350 Sixth st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—Apply, with reference, at 151 Chestnut st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A new and elegant three story brick house on Walnut, near First, north side, having been recently completed, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c., and now ready for occupation, will be rented as a boarding-house, unexceptionable tenants, if application be made by 11 m. on Monday, 24th inst. Then it will be payable monthly. Apply to JAMES N. WEST, northeast corner Third and Main sts. oc23 d2*

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The front offices in second floor, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, recently vacated by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company; also a desirable room on third floor in same building.

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM AND ROOMS BACK—On Second street, opposite the Citizens' Market. Apply to N. YATES, No. 66 Fourth st., near Main.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM—Suitable for a ... Desirably located. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. oc21 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The family residence of Mrs. C. Q. Armstrong, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Jackson. Apply on the premises, or of ... E. H. Wetgene 59 Main st. oc23 Su Tu&Th

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF ROOMS—Centrally and pleasantly located. Apply at this office. oc21 d3

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM—Situated on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, No. 130. For particulars apply to M. R. SCULLY, 130 Market st. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story dwelling, on Fifth street, between Broadway and York sts. Has 7 rooms, gas, kitchen and good cellar. For terms apply at 336 Fifth st. oc19 cod3*

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—10 rooms, on the east side of Second, between Gray and Broadway. J. D. BONDURANT. oc9 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. H. RUDDER, Cashier. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—10 rooms, water and gas. House in good repair. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery 144 Main, above Fifth st. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Dr. Bedford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Fourth street. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 130½ Jefferson, near Fifth. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 118 West Main street. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Those two desirable business houses, Nos. 44 and 47 East Market street, between First and Brook. There is dwelling room over one, and the other could be arranged for family rooms if desired. Call upon Hays & Bell, adjoining, or at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 84 and 86 West Jefferson st. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—2 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 128 south side Main, just above Fourth street; also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, washing-room ... and are all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main street. oc8 dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$100 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. 9, from Simpsonville, Ky., a dark brown mare mule, about 15 hands high, in good order, has a wart under her left eye, white hairs in left fore foot (caused by a cut), is short bobbed mane ... A reward of $50 will be paid for her, or for any information that will lead to her recovery; or $100 for the mare and the thief ... Address ... GRAVES, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oc19 d12*

LOST.

LOST—DOG—Setter, liver and white, answers to the name of Kate. A reward will be paid for her delivery at Walker's Exchange. oc22 d3

LOST—MONEY—By not having your teeth made at Dr. YATES', No. 86 Fourth street, near Main.

LOST—CUFF BUTTON—On Friday morning, Oct. 21, somewhere on Fourth street, a jet and pearl cuff-button. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Night.	CLOSES. Day.	Night.
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. 12:20 4:00 P.M.	10:30	5:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	[illegible]
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans				
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M. 2:00	10:30 10:30	7:15 A.M. 2:00 P.M. 7:15 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	1:30			12:00
Bardstown Branch	2:00		2:30	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:30		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sunday)				
New Albany	8:30 2:00	9:00	2:30 1:30	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Shepherdsville Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

TELEGRAMS.

Professor Moore died at Edinburg, Scotland, yesterday.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The vomito in Spain is disappearing from Barcelona and Alicante.

Gibson Kent has been convicted of incendiarism at Morristown, N. J.

The steamer Hibernia, from Quebec, touched at Londonderry yesterday.

The population of California is fixed at 550,000. San Francisco has 150,000.

Lum's blind factory, at Elizabeth, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $8,000.

At Binghampton, yesterday, American Girl beat Lucy and Hotspur in three straight heats. Best time, 2:28.

The United States steamer recently seen dismasted in the Atlantic is supposed to have been the Shenandoah.

The Spanish Crown.

The nomination of the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the crown of Spain has been officially announced. Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, in all probability the future King of Spain, is a son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and was born in 1845.

Paris.

The French made another sortie at Paris on Friday. The only report we have of it at the present writing is through Prussian sources, which say that the French were promptly repulsed and driven back with loss. General Trochu is not inactive, and may, in these by no means purposeless sorties, accustom his raw troops to that kind of fighting, which is now all that can save the cause of France.

The Ill-fated Cambria.

Further particulars of the loss of the Cambria will be found among the cable dispatches this morning. The whole of the one hundred and twenty-seven passengers perished, and, as previously reported, only one of the crew survived. The most diligent search yesterday in the vicinity of the disaster failed to find any of those who left the ship in the life-boats. They went down, doubtless, before those who remained on board.

Bourbaki.

Bourbaki, it seems, is to command the army of the North after all. He has been sadly used up by the newspapers since the Prussians let him out of Metz, but, with it all, he may yet survive to accomplish something for his poor, bleeding country, prepared, as he is said to be, with a knowledge of the plans of both Trochu and Bazaine, which gives importance to his appointment to the command of an army which is to operate between and in concert with them.

Metz.

The situation at Metz is in a sad plight if it is mixed up half as badly as the reports which come from there. The other day the place had surrendered, and the whole garrison joined the Prussians in a crusade against Paris. Now Bazaine has not surrendered at all, but has made another sortie and "crushed" the Prussians. What he did after that is not said. He has been several times at Thionville, with good roads open to either Germany or Paris. But now he is at Metz again. To-morrow he will be somewhere else.

Dismemberment.

Prussia insists upon an acquisition of French territory. The mere dismantling of fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, she says, is insufficient. She is willing to grant an armistice, but not until the principle of a cession of territory is recognized. Several of the great powers have already expressed their determination to suffer no dismemberment of France, and, in view of that fact, this action of Prussia, which is announced in a dispatch from Berlin, seems as if she intended to have the forfeitures of the French failure at her own discretion, and without respect to the wishes or demands of the rest of Europe.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

A New and Effective Way of Getting Rid of a Dead-Beat.

A worthy German who keeps a green grocery on Portland avenue has been greatly annoyed by a mischievous goat which was in the habit of coming into the store and helping himself to vegetables for six and paying for them in perfumery—a species of payment not at all agreeable to the Teuton's sense of smell. Many methods were tried by the grocer to rid himself of the nuisance, but in vain. Yesterday he vowed that he would "fix dot tam kote," and hitched one end of a string two feet long to an empty oyster can and the other to the continuation of the vertebrae of the noble little animal which inhabits the tallest peaks of the Rocky Mountains. If there is any point about which a William goat is sensitive it is his tail, and this particular animal resented the indignity with all the ardor peculiar to his race. The moment the can clattered on the pavement and he felt a gentle tug at his rudder, he whirled around on end for battle. As he did so the offending tin flew to the other side. But Billy, blind with rage, made a furious dive at it only to find it out of his reach. He would sound the war blast on his bugle horn, rear on end to attack the disturber of his peace, and, as his head would come in contact with the hard pavement in his efforts to crush the can into the earth, the can, as a matter of course, would be jerked out of the way just in the nick of time. To say that the goat was mad is a very mild statement of the condition of his temper. A crowd soon collected to witness his wild antics, and the fun grew fast and furious. Convinced that his strange enemy was more than a match for him, he made a break for home, but the rattling of the can and the strain upon his helm were more than his temper could brook, and he wheeled to the charge again, only to find the enemy in the rear. Finally, frightened by the yells of the crowd, he made a bee-line for home, bleating with terror and increasing his speed at every jump. His owner relieved him of the annoying appendage and turned him out into the street, but that did not restore his peace of mind. All through the afternoon, as he was browsing on the stray bits of paper in the streets, the trials of the morning would suddenly revert to his memory, and he would whirl around prepared for battle. The rattle of an oyster-can in ear-shot of him would send him flying home as though Old Nick was at his heels. The grocer was in ecstacies of delight at having got rid of his unprofitable customer, and laughed until his sides ached, and every customer who entered the store was regaled with the story of how he fixed "dot tam billy kote."

L. and N. R. R.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the branches owned by the company, for the month of September last and the corresponding month in 1869, were as follows: 1870—September estimated—$286,411 58; 1869—September estimated—$279,216 15; increase, $7,195 43.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE will be service in all the churches to-day.

NEARLY every pretty girl in town was on Fourth street yesterday.

JNO. JEFFERSON, drunk and disorderly, slept alone at Clay-street station last night.

THERE was nothing in the weather yesterday to offend the taste of the most fastidious.

MIKE LISKY, drunk, and Mike McDonough, with disorderly attached, were in jail last night.

A NOTICE in another column calls a meeting of the Lee Memorial Committee on Tuesday morning.

BETSEY WOODFORKS stole a watch from R. Logan, and found quarters in First-street station therefor.

MISS NETTIE PEASE will speak on Spiritualism, at Weisiger Hall, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and this evening at 7½.

FERNANDO BLOWBRINE and Aaron Burks got drunk yesterday, and naturally found their way into First-street station.

A GENTLEMAN lost his pocket-book containing $600 in cash and a draft for $200, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth, yesterday.

MR. E. A. GODDARD and his charming bride, having taken an extensive wedding tour North and East, returned to the city yesterday.

THE Rev. Dr. Sehon, pastor of Shelby-street M. E. church South, will conduct the services to-day, and preach at 11 a. m. and at 7½ o'clock p. m.

J. W. ROCKWELL, ESQ., formerly General Eastern Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and now in business in Cincinnati, was in the city yesterday.

GEO. GRANT, m. c., stole some goods yesterday, but they did him no good, for he not only was deprived of those goods, but assigned lodgings in First-street station for their theft.

DR. WARREN STONE, one of the most eminent surgeons in the country, is at the Galt House, en route for New Orleans. He has just returned from a professional and recreative tour in Europe.

CHAS. MCCARTHY and Josiah Edwards had a nice little fight interrupted yesterday afternoon by an officious officer, who gave them opportunity to have "bailed" registered opposite their names at Clay-street station.

A LARGE chicken-hawk yesterday alighted on the roof of engine-house No. 2, and met an untimely death for his impudence. When last seen an army of gamins had the dead bird in hand, seeking a purchaser for their prize.

ANY of the friends of Justice Clement in Louisville desiring to hear his temperance lecture which he delivers in Holmes & Thias' Hall, in Jeffersonville, at 3 p. m. to-day, should leave this side on the 2:30 p. m. ferry to be in time.

ON the 23d of October, 1844, twenty-six years ago to-day, the steamer Lucy Walker, en route from this city to New Orleans, exploded her three boilers at once, while at New Albany, killing between fifty and sixty persons and wounding others.

A LITTLE boy of seven years of age, son of Mr. Theodore Detchen, who keeps a grocery on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, while playing on the hose carriage at the Gillis engine-house, yesterday, fell to the ground and hurt himself badly.

THREE of "God's images done in ebony," their femininity somewhat disguised by liquor, got noisy and disorderly on the corner of Preston and Green last night. Their names, as registered on First-street slate, were Rachel Smith, Lize Hawes and Maggie Taylor.

A NEGRO named John Taylor was presented before the City Court yesterday, charged with having robbed the money drawer of C. Mayer, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and was held in $500 bonds to keep the peace for one year, in default of which he was sent to the work-house.

MESSRS. Hastings & Courtney, of this city, are manufacturing silk hats for C. C. Shane & Co., one of the largest retail hat dealers in Cincinnati. This speaks well for this enterprising young firm, and goes to show that Louisville is ahead of Cincinnati in another important branch of manufacture.

BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, as a two-horse transfer team, laden with cotton, was coming off the Jeffersonville ferry, at the foot of First street, one of the horses became fractious and backed the wagon into the river. The driver jumped off and cut one of the horses loose and got him out, but the other was drowned. The cotton was somewhat damaged.

THE Rev. J. S. Scobee, pastor of Twelfth-street M. E. Church South, will preach to-day at the usual hour. During the evening services a church meeting will be organized, and business of great importance to the church will be transacted. It will be gratifying to all Christians, and to Methodists in particular, to know that the indications for a year of great prosperity at Twelfth-street church are highly encouraging.

THE Crab Orchard Springs Association are making an effort to induce Mr. C. C. Rufer to take charge of that enterprise. Mr. Rufer's reputation and popularity in the South, joined to his established character for energy and business capacity, would, it is believed, insure success to the project. The project itself is one, as we have already stated, in which Louisville has a very deep concern, and we cannot help hoping that the effort to put it in experienced hands will succeed.

OFFICER DAILY found an old German, who gave his name as Conrad Rinard, on the streets in a distressed condition last night. The old man said that he lived near Troy, Indiana, and was on his way to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to see his sister. While on the boat he was robbed of $22, and, after reaching here, purchased a ticket to Lawrenceburg, and, before the train left, either lost it or had it stolen from him. The officers furnished him with lodgings at the station-house. The old man said that he formerly lived in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. Albaugh's King Richard is by all odds the best of his Shakespearean renditions. His figure and voice fit him for the part, and an evidently careful study makes it a success. We notice that he preserves the old-time make-up of the character. The fascinating address and winning manner attributed to Gloucester by Bulwer, by history, and by Shakspeare himself, should throw the burden of proof upon those who maintain that his figure was so ungraceful as commonly rendered. Still such figure has become classic, and Richard would hardly be recognized in another, though the Shylock of to-day is essentially different from the Shylock of the first century and a half after the creation of the character. Mrs. Albaugh's Elizabeth was dignified, and at times rose into a grand impersonation.

The evening's performance closed with Black-eyed Susan by the home company. Miss Palmer gains rapidly in favor with each evening. Mr. De Grote makes as good a young country lover as the old man of his previous appearances. We are glad to notice the excellent acting of Mr. Johnson as Silas Wegg in Our Mutual Friend, and again as Jacob Twig last night. Mr. Langdon and Miss Cappell were very successful in the principal parts. Misses Smith and Lecompte were encored in their hornpipe dance.

Next Monday night the Fox and Denier Pantomime Troupe appear in Three Blind Mice, said to be the original of the Wee Willie Winkie, as presented by George Fox in New York and written by C. K. Fox himself. The company advertise new tricks, transformations, laughable situations, dances and songs, besides a novelty, in this city at least, of Tony Denier's Troupe of Wooden Headed Acrobats—a set of automatic figures of life size, who go through all the usual tricks of their brother gymnasts who have the advantage of life. The troupe opens for a week's engagement with a matinee on Saturday next.

Stage Gossip.

Fisk's double company, at the Grand Opera House, has proved a great success. M'lles Lilly and Montaland are never cast for the same evening—they succeed each other in rotation. The rendering of the title role in La Grand Duchesse, of the two rival beauties, is said to be essentially different, neither of them, however, equaling Tostee in vivacity and humor.——M'me Seebach appeared, for the first time in this country, as Adrienne Lecouvreur, on the evening of the 20th. It proved one of her most significant triumphs.——The Bohemian Girl, advertised for next week, by the Richings-Bernard Troupe, will have a sad significance in view of the death of Balfe, announced in yesterday's dispatches.——Annie Ward Tiffany, in McVicker's theater, Chicago, appears in six different characters, most of them Irish, in one play; that, called "The Red Ribbon," a romantic drama by Mr. Daly.——The Misses Gottschalk appear in concert this season, and propose an extended tour.

Concert.

A concert will be given at Masonic Temple, on Wednesday evening next, by the children of the Fifth-street Episcopal Asylum, under the direction of Mr. Oscar B. Kerlin, for the benefit of the asylum. The children have been carefully trained, and sing very sweetly, and the entertainment will doubtless be a very pleasant one. The object is a worthy one and should meet with a liberal encouragement. Tickets are for sale at all the music stores.

Ladies' Fair.

There was a very large attendance at the ladies' fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's church last night. As there are yet a large number of articles unsold, the ladies have concluded to continue the fair Monday and Tuesday nights of this week.

A Mixed Case.

During the early part of the week a woman named Emily J. Hardesty, living on Shelby street, near Roselane, took her wagon to a neighboring blacksmith shop for repairs. A darky, name unknown, stole away that wagon and sold it to a brother Ethiopian called Thomas Raglin. Mrs. Hardesty, missing her wagon and making diligent search therefor, yesterday discovered it in the possession of Raglin, with Raglin's horse attached. Taking horse and wagon, she brought the latter home with her, and afterwards returned the animal to its owner. Raglin, not satisfied with such summary proceeding on the part of, to him, a perfect stranger, had Mrs. Hardesty arrested on the charge of "unlawfully taking and carrying away" his property. Mrs. Hardesty was promptly bailed out of Clay-street station by her friends, and we presume the whole matter may be amicably arranged in Monday morning's court.

The Musical Fund.

This orchestral society reorganized last evening and elected the following officers:

President, Theodore Schwartz.
Director, George Zoeller.
Secretary, J. M. Byers.
Treasurer, Christ Haupt.
Librarian, Henry Frensler.

There is more promise of success now in getting up a good orchestra than ever since the old Musical Fund disbanded. The rehearsal was very encouraging—an entire Symphony of Mozart, an Overture of Cherubini—both classic compositions, were performed remarkably well, and the society hope to be able soon to present a number of such works to the public. We have long needed an orchestra in this city, and we feel assured the public will give one every possible encouragement.

OUR MANUFACTORIES.

They are All Crowded with Work—Special Mention of Some of Them.

The Louisville manufacturing houses have never been more busy than during the past few months. This is true of almost every class. We find them working to the full extent of their capacity, and the orders are still pouring in upon them. Men are generally willing to have their business favorably mentioned by the press but we not unfrequently find our manufacturers unwilling to be puffed just now on account of already having more on hand than they can do. This is an encouraging prospect. It speaks well for the shops and indicates a healthful condition of things generally. Any one who may wish to invest a small capital, with a moderate share of energy, and having the qualifications to conduct his business properly, may embark in the manufacturing business of almost any branch in Louisville with the certainty of success. The fact that nearly every branch of manufacture is already represented should not deter enterprising men from engaging in business. The present indications are that the demand upon Louisville for goods will increase faster than will the facilities for manufacturing them.

We mention below a few of the establishments which will be found among the leading ones of the city:

John A. Dickinson.

This name is familiar to almost every citizen of Louisville, and is well known in the South. Mr. Dickinson has been engaged in manufacturing in this city for eighteen years, and has established a reputation as a man of great energy, business tact and personal worth. His furniture factory, on Gray street, is a model establishment, and his sale and warerooms on Main, near Fifth, are always filled with a large assortment of superior furniture of every variety. The immense business done by Mr. Dickinson can be attributed to the facts that he does good work and sells at low figures. His house is not unknown to river men, for during the past eighteen years he has had a liberal show of steamboat trade, and has furnished some of the largest and finest steamers that have been built here. He has contracts now on hand to furnish several fine boats. His stock, comprising the finest parlor, chamber and dining-room sets, as well as the cheaper styles of furniture, is large and complete. Persons in search of furniture will not find it amiss to see Mr. Dickinson's stock.

Kentucky Planing Mill.

The large and complete establishment on Ninth street, near Broadway, formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Dix, and known as the Kentucky Planing Mill, was purchased about a year ago by Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co., gentlemen who have been connected with the house ever since its establishment. Under the new proprietorship the mill has lost none of its popularity. It is one of the largest in the city, and the facilities for the manufacture of doors, blinds, sash, shelving, counters, mantles, moldings, and all kinds of building materials (of wood) are unsurpassed. Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co. pay especial attention to orders from the country and towns and along the river and railroad lines. They are also prepared to fill orders for all kinds of rough and dressed lumber necessary for the construction of brick or frame buildings.

Louisville Lock Factory.

There is probably not a more important branch of manufacture in the city than that represented by Mr. George B. Bahr, No. 91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. He has a large stock of locks for houses, vaults, safes and jails, of his own manufacture. He made a really handsome display of work done in his shop at the recent agricultural fair, and, of course, received the premium. The new styles of elegant and substantial bronze locks, hinges, &c., of which he has an ample stock, are becoming quite popular. The locks made by him for the new jail are fine specimens of his skill and ingenuity. Mr. Bahr employs a large force of hands, who are busily engaged in filling orders. His stock of builders' hardware is large and complete, and is not surpassed in this city. He requests us to invite you to call and see him.

Steamboat and Parlor Furniture.

The well-known furniture establishment of John Simm & Co. has fallen into the hands of Wm. Haladay, Esq., who will aim to sustain the past reputation of the house in the manufacture of the finest parlor and steamboat furniture. Many of the finest steamboats upon the Western waters have been furnished by this old and popular house, and Mr. Haladay is prepared to duplicate the finest job ever done by his predecessors. His large stock embraces some of the richest parlor furniture in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, the styles of which have just been imported from Europe, and which have not been equaled in this city. A large number of elegant frames are kept on hand and may be finished in a short time in any style of upholstery desired by the parties ordering them. The work in this establishment is done by hand, and, is of course, more substantial than similar furniture made by machinery.

Mr. Halladay will keep on hand a supply of office furniture of the most desirable and substantial patterns, and will make all kinds to order. He occupies the well-known stand of the late John Simm, No. 305 Main street, over the Adams Express office.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Marshall (Texas) Flag, in speaking of the Southern Pacific railroad, pays a well-deserved compliment to an old citizen of Louisville. It says:

The road-bed is in excellent condition, the locomotives new and powerful, the passenger coaches very comfortable and new, and the conductor and employees of the road prompt and attentive to their duties and polite and courteous to passengers.

In a very short time the cars will be running to Longview, the next western station, ten miles west of Hallville. It is expected that the track will be laid to that point by the 1st of November. The company are prepared to do all the work that may be required of them the coming season without any delay.

We have frequently taken occasion to speak of the admirable way in which Superintendent John F. Dickson, has managed the affairs of the road since being placed in charge. Quiet and unobtrusive, he makes no boasts but accomplishes his designs, and lets them speak for themselves. His machine and workshops at Hallville are extensive and adequate to all the demands made upon them, and in charge of competent and trusty workmen. Altogether the S. P. R. R. is fully prepared for the winter campaign.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending October 21, 1870:

Sarah C. Moody to George W. Sutton, southwest corner Brook and Chestnut, 100 by 210 feet	$22,000 00
M. Steadenbentz to G. H. Shultegan, north side Rogers street, 22 by 132 feet	1,300 00
C. C. Schroeder to Henry Tobe, north side of Chestnut, between Hancock and Clay streets, 27 by 165 feet	1,400 00
Same to Fran. Forsting, north side of Chestnut, between Hancock and Clay streets, 27 by 165 feet	1,400 00
Henning & Speed to W. H. Fosdick, Everett avenue, 240 by 254 feet (Henning & Speed's Highland addition)	4,800 00
Thos. Slevin, &c., to Josephene Bayer, south side Bank street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 30 by 200 feet	600 00
Jesse Stout to John Hoag, 83 acres, 2 roods and 18 poles, Jefferson county, Ky.	3,140 00
Jos. Sauer to Theodore Harris, north side Park Place, 45 by 172 feet	1,162 18
Wm. Johnston to H. D. Ruby, south side Market street, between Wenzel and Johnston, 23 by 135 feet	1,250 00
J. J. Stillwell to Mathias Schilling, Main street, between Wenzel and Campbell, 24 by 204 feet	2,725,00
Mary A. Schorch to Charles R. Griffith, north side of Chestnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 30 by 160 feet	2,100 00
John James to Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Beargrass creek, 28⅜ by 163 feet	520 00
E. T. Richardson to Margenta Mayer, Campbell street, north of Elm, 25 by 117½ feet	500 00
E. Wedekind to Benj. Bell, Main street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 30 by 195 feet	4,000 00
D. C. Kelly to Andrew Preuss, Market street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, 30 by 105 feet	1,500 00
Henning & Speed to Robert Lucas, Bardstown avenue, Henning & Speed's Highland addition, 60 by 180 feet	1,200 00
Same to Henry Nettleroth, East Broadway, Henning & Speed's Highland addition, 60 by 180 feet	1,200 00
Wm. Inman to James Bridgeford, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 17½ by 180 feet	3,500 00
Same to J. P. Harbeson, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 50 by 180 feet	10,000 00
David Bell, &c., to C. H. Wedekind & Co., Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 43 4½-12 by 210 feet	18,000 00
James T. Barrett to R. A. Robinson, northeast corner of Main and Johnston streets, 60 by 100 feet	3,500 00
Frank Swannhart to Adam Loesser, Southgate street, 25 by 125 feet	500 00
Robt N. Miller to Thos. Lewis, 51 acres 2 roods in Jefferson county, Ky.	3,000 00
Belinda Redding to W. S. Settle, Sixth, between York and Breckinridge streets, 30 by 179½ feet	1,850 00
Henning & Speed to Thos. W. Gibson, East Broadway, 180 by 180 feet, Highland addition	3,000 00
E. P. Scroggan to Kate Ruddle, Caldwell street, 35 by 160 feet	3,600 00

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending October 22, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1870.

Accident	1	Inflammation of the brain	1
Apoplexy	1		
Cancer	2	Intussusception of the bowel	1
Consumption	5	Old Age	1
Convulsion	1	Paralysis	1
Croup	2	Pneumonia	1
Debility	2	Still-born	2
Fever, congestive	1	Teething	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Trash	1
Heart disease	1	Typhoid Dysentery	1
Inanition	2		
Unknown			2
Total			33

SEX.

Male	18	Female	15

COLOR.

White	22	Black	11

AGE.

Under 3 years	11	3 to 6 years	2
6 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	2
20 to 30 years	4	30 to 40 years	3
40 to 50 years	4	50 to 60 years	1
60 to 70 years	3	70 and over	2

NATIVITY.

America	24	Germany	4
Ireland	4	England	1

Number of deaths in Eastern District 18
" " " Western " 15
Without medical attention 7

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

New City Directory.

The general canvass for the new city directory about to be issued from the press of Bradley & Gilbert is completed. It would be well for those of our citizens who may possibly have been overlooked during the canvass, or who have changed, or about to change their residences or business location, to call at the office of the publishers, 104 Green, between Third and Fourth streets, and hand in their information at once.

The Red Stockings and Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—The game of base ball between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Athletics, was called at the close of the eighth inning, and resulted in favor of the Red Stockings by a score of 15 to 9.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Speeches of Col. B. H. Bristow and Hon. James Speed at New Castle Yesterday.

RADICAL PLANS AND IDEAS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW CASTLE, KY., Oct. 22.

The attendance at the Radical meeting at this place to-day was much larger than was anticipated by the speakers of the occasion or warranted by the appearance of the morning.

When we arrived here, at 10 o'clock a. m., after a two hours' ride by rail and a short but pleasant drive in an open carriage, there were but few persons in town; a quiet Sabbath day's stiffness pervaded the village, everybody seemed to be housed up, and the only animated scene that met the inquiring gaze of two wandering newspaper men was a little by-play between a charming young girl and a rather dandified country cousin, that *rara avis* that was created solely for the benefit of love-sick damsels, whom it decoys with pensive confidences, and ensnares in cunningly-devised traps of privileged consanguinity.

But this has nothing to do with the public meeting, which was well attended by the sturdy old farmers of the county, who came in on horseback, in wagons, and afoot, until, by half-past eleven o'clock, the court-house was well filled. Upon consultation it was arranged that Colonel Bristow should speak before dinner and Mr. Speed in the afternoon. Col. Bristow began his speech by referring to the homestead bill and explaining its provisions relative to land grants to soldiers, and, after doing so somewhat in detail said:

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this relates to soldiers of all colors. The time has come when the people of the whole country, except a few of us in Kentucky, are willing that all of its citizens may reap its benefits. We have witnessed hot scenes in Kentucky about this thing known as equality before the law, but I am sure that no man can lay aside prejudice and look at the thing in a philosophical light without perceiving that this government has at last attained a point where we have equal rights and equal protection to all men of whatever race they may be; where every man stands upon his own merits, and beyond this, of course, no government can go. The Government held out to every man inducements to support himself and to make a good citizen. The exigencies of the times required the nation to make use in war of the much-despised colored race, and having done so it becomes its duty to protect him in his home, his property, and his liberty. It has been truly said that the highest privilege a man can enjoy is the privilege of being his own master. It was then necessary for these people to have a say in the making of the laws, for no man can be free without it. It was but an easy step from the first position to the second.

At the outset we were told that the sole object of the war was to sustain the Union as it then stood, and such, I believe, was the opinion of Mr. Lincoln at that time, but new exigencies arose and we could not see what was living before us. They came, and with them unavoidable results, and I have no sympathy with the man who passed through these scenes and learned nothing from them. Unwilling as we were to change the state of the slave, when the occasion came the manhood of the country seized it, because it was right. This, fellow-citizens, I invite your attention to, and as a Kentuckian by birth and education, I ask you if it is our interest to perpetuate the prejudice with which we have been blinded heretofore? Has not the time come when we should reason on this subject? Kentuckians can reason on other subjects. Are we never to arise above the prejudices with which we have so long been surrounded? These men have been made free, and no man can desire to go back on it. The fiat of the nation has gone forth; it is now a part of the fundamental law of the land; it is ingrafted in the Constitution of the country. This State is utterly powerless to make any discrimination; the Federal Government can make none, and your towns and townships and counties can make none. Then, what is the interest of Kentucky? Is it the interest of Kentucky to drive these people from the State? The development of the immense resources of this State demands that they shall be retained here.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

You have heard much of how revolting to white men it is that negroes may go into a court of justice to testify, and our courts have absolutely refused to permit them. Our State is the only one in the Union, and the only country on the civilized globe, which refuses to permit a negro to go to a court of justice to make complaint. Is this wise or unwise? Look at it calmly and philosophically. Your courts cannot be used for vindictive purposes. Why execute it? How often has it occurred to you that a horse, an animal, is made to testify, if a diseased horse is brought before a court? Look around you at the present effect of this thing. These colored people naturally associate with each other. Their feelings, habits and education prompt them to live together. The most diabolic outrages may be perpetrated against them, and there is no protection for them. The man who perpetrates an outrage against a colored man does a most cowardly act. Such men are perfectly analogous to the hyena; having once lapped his tongue in blood he becomes a ferocious and deadly foe.

Can we afford to drive away from us their labor, the best in the world? It is the duty of the State to keep this labor, and the duty of the government to afford them protection. If these men are abused and have no recourse in our State courts, what is the result in Kentucky? If a black man is outraged at the mouth of the Big Sandy, or at Mills' Point, or in the Jackson Purchase, he must seek redress in the Federal Court at Louisville. Would it not be better to try the case at home where the witnesses are known? Wouldn't it not be better for Kentucky? I suppose there is not a young man in this house, who was raised in Kentucky, who has not seen negro testimony taken at home in family affairs. Is it not true to-day that Kentucky is blindly led by demagogues, who have no merit except that of living by pandering to prejudice and passion? This must be met and remedied, and how is it to be accomplished?

I think it can never be expected of the Democratic party, as it is now organized in Kentucky. It can only be done by a party prepared to meet the exigencies of the time, and the Republican party is that party, born as it was in the cradle of liberty. That party which believes in the largest liberty consistent with the public good, and which throws around the citizen only such restraints as are necessary to the public welfare. It is a common thing to hear men say they hold the same views on public questions that they did twenty years ago; and they call that consistency. It is not consistency; it is simply old-fogyism. The man who holds now the same opinions of public events that he held twenty years ago must be very ignorant. Has there been nothing to stir up his mind? It seems to me that such a man must have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep. Why, there is scarcely any political question in this country which has not undergone changes in its aspect in that time. The original law in regard to negro testimony was made, not because they were black, but because they were slaves. They did this because the maintenance of slavery required it. The laws of South Carolina in regard to it were modified years ago. The brutal conduct of some overseers made it necessary to pass a law in which it was provided that colored men might testify against overseers, and they white men. This law the slaveholders had to make to protect their property, and if the principle is right against overseers, why not right in regard to any other white man?

The time is coming, fellow-citizens, when we will cut loose from these prejudices, and when the great South, so long deluded by slavery, and so long under the blighting influence of that institution, will blossom as the rose, and the great wealth of this country will be in the South, and there will be a greater moral and physical development there than in any other part of this country. Already manufactories are springing up in the South, and you are almost reminded of the busy looking towns of New England. There the cotton of their own production is manufactured at once into cloth and it is not sent away to be manufactured and a tariff put to it and you compelled to pay the duty. I say we have greater reason to be proud of the future interests of the State than any other. Let us make friends of each other, and with our neighbors. We cannot accomplish the desired end in any other way. It cannot be done by sending midnight assassins to make raids on colored men. I am sure that no such things are done in Henry county; but in other counties in Kentucky it is sadly true. We can only do it by making friends with them, and if they can pass us in the race of life in God's name let them do it. I hope there is no man of the proud Anglo-Saxon race so mean as to fear this.

IMMIGRATION.

Let us provide for immigration, too. Why our Legislature seldom meets that our Governor does not send in a message calling their attention to this subject, and the Legislature spends much time in concocting schemes to bring immigration to the State. They have been mistaken. The thing is desired, but how is it to be accomplished? Not by legislation. It must be by making peace at home and giving every man his fullest rights. To-day a stream of immigration is passing through Kentucky. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad carries immigrants south every day. Ordinarily they go west, but many go south, and comparatively few now come here. They say it is because crime is too common. Men commit crime and cannot be brought to trial because colored men are not permitted to testify against them. The only recourse is the Federal Court at Louisville, which is inadequate to the wants of the whole State, and the result is we have the reputation abroad of being a lawless, reckless, and crime-committing people. Now do we desire this? Have we no power to prevent this? By the people

ASSERTING THEIR OWN MANHOOD

and saying to the Legislators, "We will upturn this whole concern. We intend that the State government shall go on right." Can't we accomplish it in that way? Oh, but I am told that while this sentiment is developing in many parts of the State it is said "I feel the force of all this, but I can't vote the Republican ticket because my neighbors won't like me." Fellow citizens, what kind of Kentucky manhood is that? Kentuckians have been proud to believe they could do right no matter who liked it. It is a confession that the white men of Kentucky are not free, no matter what the condition of the colored men may be. Have we come to this that the white men are slaves in Kentucky, and the colored men free? Go down to the city of Louisville and you will find among the most intelligent of her merchants many men who are in the Republican party and this way. They think the farmers won't vote that way. They think the farmers are dreadfully sensitive on this subject, when you are not. You have mistaken each other, and when a break is once made the Democrats of this county will be glad of it, and will find themselves where they should have been years ago. It is not so bad as you imagine. I don't claim to be a life-long Republican, but I have lived as one since 1861, and have had good health and an easy conscience. The day has gone by when it was odious to be termed an abolitionist. Then why nurse our resentment? Can we do anything by it for our posterity?

THE REPUBLICAN VS. THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

And now a few words in regard to the views of the two parties on other matters. The Republican party has said by its most solemn enactments that it is in favor of a revenue tariff only which will raise a revenue to pay the interest on the public debt and finally the debt itself, with such incidental protection as it will afford. What says the Democracy? It is hard to tell. The people of the West, both Republicans and Democrats, are generally free traders; but what do the Democrats of Kentucky claim? The revenue must be raised and the debt must be paid, and some Kentucky Democrats say it must be raised by direct taxation. That will increase taxation immensely and nobody desires that. Do they want to repudiate the public debt? Golladay said so, and on that went down; and I don't know anybody else in Kentucky that advocates repudiation. He sought it and made a signal failure. If the Democracy want repudiation, they don't say so. I don't think any true Kentuckian will say anything about how the debt was incurred. It must be met and paid, and I am proud to say we are able to do it. Now and then you hear a voice demanding repudiation, but it is not a position taken by either of the two political parties. The Republican party has the boldness to proclaim that this debt is a solemn obligation of the Government, and must be paid to the last farthing, while the Democratic party simply says nothing. That's all. What difference then is there between the two parties on this question? And what are the principles of the Democratic party in the United States? I would like for any intelligent gentleman in this house or any where else to suggest any positive or affirmative idea that the Democratic party has advocated. Is it not simply a body of carpers and objectors? Is it better qualified to run the Government than the party which has positive ideas and the boldness to declare them?

They talk about reconstruction, but that's done, and whether we like it or not it must stay done. What then does the Democratic party want? It simply wants power. The fact is, the mission of the Democratic party is ended, and the concern ought to be buried. What was that mission? We know that for long years the mission of the great Democratic party in this country was to conserve and perpetuate slavery. Slavery has gone, and the Democratic party ought to go with it. Associated with that idea was the idea of State Sovereignty, of the right of a State to secede whenever it saw fit to do so. That was buried with the rebellion, and the most prominent men in the Southern cause now admit that the Constitution will admit of no such construction. The whole strife is for office, for power. They tell you they are on the eve of success. True, they have been gaining in some States, but the Republicans have a majority in both houses of Congress too large to handle, and they are truly powerless. The time was when Kentucky was one of the most influential States in the Union, but that has gone, and she stands far back among the Southern States, even her mother, old Virginia, being ahead of her. I am proud of my native State, and I am anxious that the people of my State, both white and black, shall cut loose from prejudice and say to the intriguing politicians, "You must take a back-seat," and rising to the dignity of the occasion, do honor to their State.

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SPEECH OF HON. JAMES SPEED.

Fellow-citizens: As has been announced by my friend, I am a candidate for your suffrages for a seat in the Congress of the United States. I am before you to-day for the purpose of telling you who I am, what I have been for, what I am now for and what I hope to be. * * * *

I will say to you that I am a native Kentuckian, born on the soil. I have never left it, except for two years that I was in public office. Every opinion I have is a Kentucky opinion. I have never lived in a Northern State, or any State East, West or South of this. Since my early manhood many questions have agitated the country, and among them was the question whether slavery should always exist in Kentucky or not. Without hesitation or misgiving, I took my stand for freedom. I ran for the Convention in the city of Louisville as the emancipation or abolition candidate; for I believed then that slavery was wrong to the black man, wrong to the white man, and wrong under the law of God. Believing that I spoke freely before the world, I was beaten. The question did not come up again until the war. You all know how at the beginning the people all felt that this was a war against slavery. It was not a war for a Southern Confederacy, but to establish and perpetuate slavery, and I frankly acknowledge that I hailed with satisfaction any indication of the abolition of slavery as its result. I believed there could be no permanent peace until this government said slavery was wrong and struck the manacles that bound the slaves.

Now let us see something about the charge by the Democrats against the Radical party. That's what they call us and I have no objection, for "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." They say we robbed them of their property. Let me read from a Democratic paper what a Democratic editor says:

"This picture, be it remembered, does not apply to the slave states, like Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, which remained in the Union. The slave-owner in Kentucky who stuck to the Union expected to be paid for his slaves as for any other property taken by the Government to which he had stood loyal; and the fact that the Government broke its faith with him accounts for his present hatred of those whom he trusted and by whom he was deceived. The course of the Government toward Kentucky was infamous beyond all account. It embraced a degree of turpitude which, could it have been foreseen, would have lost the three great border States to the Union, transferred the line of battle to the Ohio, the Susquehannah and the Missouri and achieved the independence of the Confederate States. That the Kentuckian who raised a company of Federal soldiers, and lost a couple of slaves, should detest the party that duped and swindled him, is so natural that we can only applaud it."

Now there is a broad denunciation against the Radical party that we took your negroes without compensation. Now suppose I prove to you that the Radical party offered to pay you for your negroes; that by its leaders it begged you to take compensation for your negroes, and that you indignantly refused to receive it, upon whom will rest the fault that the slaveholders received no compensation for their slaves? If I don't show that to the satisfaction of every gentleman I'll agree, old as I am and experienced as I am, that I am a simpleton and a fool. In 1862 Mr. Lincoln issued the following proclamation, which I beg you to bear. [The speaker then read from President Lincoln's proclamation relating to the emancipation proclamation issued by Gen. Hunter, in which he disclaimed its object, and said that on the preceding sixth of March he had recommended to Congress a resolution providing for the abolishment of slavery, and suggesting a means of compensation.—REPORTER.]

Now, mark you, it was three hundred dollars a head that was to be paid for the slaves. He said further that the resolution had passed both houses of Congress. Now, here we have a resolution passing both branches of Congress by radical Republicans, recommended by the Republican leaders in the United States, offering compensation to the slaveholders of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky to have their slaves emancipated. Was not the offer a fair one? Was not Mr. Lincoln sincere? Well, he sent this communication to the Governor of Kentucky, and he sent it to the Kentucky Senate and House of Representatives, recommending that it be rejected, and scorning the advice of the President, saying, if I recollect it right, "When we want any advice in Kentucky, we will ask for it." Well, what was its vote? Every Democrat then in the Legislature voted against it; and every Republican in the Legislature voted for it. Now, who is responsible for the non-payment of emancipated slaves? Perhaps it is well enough to ask how many Radicals were there. There was one Radical in the Senate, which was your humble servant and are one in the House, Dr. Leighton Lewis. Now, let the writer of this article turn around and lampoon the Democratic party as he has lampooned the Radical party.

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NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

When this thing first sprung I was violently opposed to giving suffrage to the negro. I was living in Washington at the time, and one day Wendell Phillips came to Washington on a visit, and I was invited to dine with him at Mr. Ames'. I went, and remained with him from 4 o'clock till about 8 o'clock. There was but one question discussed, and this was the one. Mr. Phillips advocated it strongly and with singular ability. I opposed it with as much ability as I had. We parted, he for it and I against it. At another time a delegation of gentlemen from South Carolina called on me, and the spokesman of the delegation made a speech three-quarters of an hour long, in which he undertook to demonstrate to me that the black man was now no longer a slave in the sense we had used the term; that is, that he owed service to no particular man, but that he still was held under service by the law; that he had no protection for his wife and child. I listened to him calmly, and then said: "Sir, Wendell Phillips talked to me for four hours on this subject and failed to convince me, but your argument in regard to making negroes slaves under the law has determined me to come out squarely on this question."

The remainder of Mr. Speed's speech was in substance the same as that published in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Thursday last.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending Oct. 21, 1870:

Michael Cleer to Catharine McDonald.
Henry A. Lane to Isabella A. Davenport.
Anton Hellman to Eva Helman.
Henry Hostetter to Theresa Gilhaus.
Joseph Bauer to Theresa Dupe.
Henry Walter to Maggie Schaman.
Francis Bramin to Catharine Lebough.
John Kinney to Bridget Carr.
Hugh J. Brent Hart to Annie Belle Fry.
Andrew Hartman to Carrie Woods.
Thos. Johnson to Mary Keller.
Herman J. Duke to Elizabeth C. Ulmer.
Squire Younger to Carrie Hayman.
Thomas Higgins to Mary Haley.
Richard M. Culver to Lizzie Wever.
Charles G. Shrvock to Hattie A. McClean.
Daniel J. Oistote to Mary A. Cohen.
John Kimberger to Mary E. Wensenger.
James Hatcher to Mary A. Atkinson.
John Pennick to Agnes Kern.
Wm. Benley to Ann Brown.
Martin T. Schluff to Jennie S. Smith.
Isaac Hanauer to Amelia Lauchheim.
James S. Harrison to Alice Sokes.
John Schields to Jennie Robb.
Abe Lapp to Sarah Ullman.
Wm. H. Mitchell to Kate W. Abraham.
Frederick Schalch to Mary Pfigst.
George Gies to Mina Catharine Almstedt.
Benj. Bayless to Wilhelmina K. Crawford.
John H. Berenshausen to Maria Cohlhund.
Daniel Ragan to Hortha Sheehan.
Edmund T. Richardson to Bettie E. Morgan.
Henry Hartman to Mary L. Ewing Eaches.
John Ender to Annie Steinbruecker.

COLORED.

Tarsker Calloway to Lucy Long.
George Ballard to Emily Runolds.
Richard Weathers to Martha Proctor.
James Ballard to Mary Owen.

☞ The British Board of Trade has published, for the benefit of seafaring men, the following remarks on the appearance of the sky: "A rosy sunset presages fair weather, and a bright, yellowish sky in the evening indicates wind, and a pale yellow, wet weather. A neutral gray is a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. If the forms of the clouds are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; but if the edges are hard, sharp, and well-defined, it will be foul. Any deep, unusual lines bounding the clouds betoken wind and rain, while quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather."

☞ The Lee (Massachusetts) Gleaner gives currency to a rumor that a man in Otis, whose wife had long suffered with a running sore upon her leg, became tired of listening to her griefs and caring for her diseased member, and so he bound the woman upon a bench, and with a butcher-knife and handsaw cut her leg off. Of course he knew nothing of taking up bleeding arteries, and death soon came to the relief of the sufferer. He then took the body in a wagon to Lee for burial; arriving at the cemetery late at night he laid it upon the ground, covered it up, and left it till the next day for burial.

☞ One of the census enumerators in Providence, R. I., put down on his list twins opposite the names of two children, and against the first he designated Providence as the birthplace. The officials in Washington sent the list back to have the deficiency accounted for. What they wanted to know was where the other twin was born.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—Clear and pleasant. Monongahela 4 feet 2 inches in Rawly's channel and rising slowly. No arrivals or departures except the packets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—River 6 feet 5 inches and falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 22.—Weather delightful, cold in the morning and balmy at noon. The river has risen half an inch to-day. Port list—Palestine, 2 a. m.; Hartford, Henderson and return; Sam Orr, from Eastport; Florence Lee, from Cairo and return at noon; Palmetto and Oddity, from Louisville to New Orleans, at noon; Pine Bluff, from Grand View and return; Alpha, to Clarksville. The packets had good trips out. The Palmetto and Oddity were stuffed full. The Florence Lee goes out with all she can carry. The Fanny Brandeis is preparing to leave for Memphis with a slim trip. It was very foggy this morning. The Palestine left at 8 a. m.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—River falling, with 32 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Departed—Umpire, for Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—Silver Lake No. 4, St. Louis to Louisville, 1 a. m.; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; Lessie Taylor, Louisville to New Orleans, 10; Lucy Keirn, Louisville to New Orleans, 11; Mary Miller, Evansville to Memphis, noon; Henry M. Shreve, Red river to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Norman, Memphis to Evansville, 2; Quickstep, Mound City to Evansville, 5. River fallen 2 inches. Clear. Mercury 64.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Metropolis; Minneapolis, St. Paul; City of Alton, Vicksburg; Victoria, Upper Mississippi. Departed—Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Belle St. Louis, Memphis; Saline, Arkansas river; Mollie Able and Mohawk and barges, New Orleans; Dance, Kansas City. River falling more rapidly. Clear and pleasant.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ H. H. Neal, of the Trade Palace Merchant Tailoring establishment, has as choice and as fine a stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as was ever brought to Louisville. Also, his gent's furnishing department is replete with all the latest novelties of gent's neck wear. Also, his stock of gentlemen's underwear is not equalled in the city, as everything can be found from the medium goods to the finest quality of cashmere scarlet and white flannel shirts and drawers. Canton, merino, and the popular Shaker flannel can always be found at his large and fashionable establishment, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ The advertisement of Merimee & Ricarda will be found in another column. Both of the gentlemen are well known as strictly reliable, competent, and live business men, and need no recommendation of ours. The house of Merimee & Co. has, by strict attention, energy and honorable dealing, built up a large first-class trade in groceries and produce, and the new firm have added a large stock of pure liquors to their grocery business, and will sell nothing but a strictly pure article. We bespeak for the new firm a prosperous business.

☞ We beg leave to draw the attention of the public to Morris Levi's advertisement. Mr. Levi has made the manufacture of cloaks a specialty, and has the largest stock of ready-made cloaks and suits in the city. As his store expenses are not extravagant, he can afford to sell his cloaks at very low prices. He is employing forty seamstresses, and can make cloaks and suits at a short notice. He has also a very large stock of furs, and has engaged the services of a practical furrier to repair furs. Give him a call.

☞ Platt is a practical shirtmaker. He uses the best materials and makes his standard at $16 50 per half dozen.

☞ Jim Fisk scarf is perfectly exquisite—is new and much sought for. If to be had in the city, it is at Warner & Brother's.

Buyers of Real Estate,

remember the sale of 39¼ acres of very rich garden land to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is located on the Shelbyville pike, adjoining Page's school property, and within a short distance of Gilman's Point. Omnibuses leave our office at 2 o'clock. "Seats free." Morris, Southwick, & Co.

☞ The importation of kid gloves has ceased, but Warner & Brother have a good assortment of all colors.

☞ Red flannel undershirts and drawers in stock, at N. Sid. Platt's.

In the Language of Josh Billings,

"Giv me liberty or giv me deth, but if I kant hav either giv me six tickets for $5 in Golladay's fortieth drawing, which takes place to-morrow, October 24th." Capital prize, $1,000. Tickets $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner of Third and Jefferson.

☞ The Jennings shoulder-brace and suspender at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ Thirty-seven weddings this month, yet Warner & Bro. have fine French embroidered shirts for as many more.

Something New!

A first-class fashionable silk hat for $5 00. Old silk hats renovated in the latest style for $3 50; altered and repaired for $2 00. A. Bliss, 59 Third street, near Main.

☞ Gentlemen, if you would not have your hands chaped, go to Warner & Bro.'s, and get a pair of silk-lined gloves.

☞ Heavy six-thread English underwear at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ Ladies' furs, fresh from the best manufacturers, just received at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Gents' cloth hats, nobby style, received this day per express, at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

☞ Best and cheapest first-class gallery in the city is 144 Main, above Fifth. Elrod has the finest light in the world, makes babies' pictures good, quick, fine and cheap. Second gallery below Fourth, on Main.

Put in Nice Boxes,

containing one quire paper and one pack envelopes, with initial stamped in colors, for 50c, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson.

☞ Those who are troubled with rheumatism should get a suit of Warner & Bro.'s underwear.

☞ Super stout English socks at Platt's.

☞ Boys' hats and caps, an endless variety, just received at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

☞ For the finest ferrotypes, of all kinds, be sure and go to Fay's. He makes the best and cheapest in the city.

☞ For Fine Ferreotypes and Photographs, go to Hall & Co., 58 Main, below Second street. Cheapest in the city.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Broadway style silk hat, home manufacture, at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

☞ Kensington collar and cuff (new) at Warner & Bro's.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ The finest styles of ferrotype, Rembrandts and rustic pictures at Fay's gallery, 74 Fourth street.

☞ Gent.' felt hats, tall and winter styles, at McCann's, corner of Fifth and Jefferson.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

The Wholesale Trade

will find it to their interest to examine the large assortment of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Rubber Jewelry.

A splendid assortment of rubber jet and imitation jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 126 Main street.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

About 40 Acres

of rich garden land, located on Shelbyville pike near Gilman's Point, will be sold at auction Monday, Oct. 24. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

☞ The column of the Place Vendome, in Paris, is daily bombarded by indignant patriots, who demand that it should be razed to the ground, and the metal of its statue and its bas-reliefs melted down into cannon. The statue of Napoleon I., in the cocked hat and great coat, which used to be on its summit, and which was removed a few years ago to a pedestal at the end of the Avenue de la Grande Armee, has been concealed to preserve it from the iconoclasts.

BLUM BROS.

We wish to call the especial attention of the ladies to our immense stock of Merino Underwear in all sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children. These goods are manufactured by the New Britain Knitting Company, and are considered the best goods in the market, as can be attested by thousands who have been and are now using them. We have an immense stock of them, and guarantee the prices lower than those of any other house keeping this quality of goods. Those in want of such goods will please make a note of this.

Real Point and Point Applique Empress Collars, a new and very handsome lot just received and very cheap.

A new lot of handsome Lace Pelerines for Velvet Cloaks just received.

We have a tremendous stock of Guipure and Point Applique Laces, and at prices that cannot be beat.

Our stock of Embroideries, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., is immense, and we guarantee them cheaper than elsewhere in this city. Beautiful embroidered Slippers at 75 cts. and $1 00. Real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves at 90c a pair. Zephyr Worsted in all shades at 20c an ounce.

BLUM BROTHERS

144 MARKET ST.,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

As we are now Rectifying by a New Process, we are enabled to produce an excellent article of

NEUTRAL SPIRITS

which we can offer at reduced rates. Orders respectfully solicited.

S. S. SMITH, JR., & CO.
No. 398 West Fifth st., Cincinnati, O.

☞ Orders left with Chambers Bros. & Co., No. 11 Main street, Louisville, will receive prompt attention. oc18 d7

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

At Reduced Prices.

Just received a full line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which I will sell at New York Prices.

C. KETCHUM,
No. 72 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
oct dlm-SaW&F

M'LLE NILSSON
—AND—
COL. COM. JIM FISK

Are now on exhibition (in photograph) at the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE!

Also the Largest and Most Varied Stock of Fancy Groceries Ever Offered in This or Any Other City,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

New Shaker Preserves, New Canned Goods of Every Description, New Hams, Tender Rounds Broiling Beef, Beef Tongues, Smoked Salmon, Halibut and Bloaters; New York Creamery Butter, New Buckwheat Flour, Maple Sirup, Stuart's Extra New York Sirup, "Sirop de Batterie," Nilsson Biscuit, Scotch and English Biscuit.

TEAS!

Another Large Consignment of the Very Finest Grade Teas, which we are selling at extremely Low Prices. A late improvement in Chocolate. Now in process of construction, and will shortly be on exhibition, TWO MAMMOTH CHEESES, weighing over 2,000 pounds. Every variety of Imported Cheese, Royal Stilton, Cheddar, &c.

A. FONDA & SONS,
Italian Warehouse,
101 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

FOR A FASHIONABLE SUIT,
LEAVE YOUR MEASURE AT
H. H. NEAL'S
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE POPULAR STAND.
Fall and Winter Styles, 1870.
Also, Everything can be found in his
Gentlemen's Furnishing Department,
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STS.
se13d18-TuF&Su-tc1bp

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1870,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
Fox & Denier's Pantomime Troupe

In their own new and original magical sensational burlesque pantomime, the THREE BLIND MICE, in which 50 well-selected artists, in conjunction with the world-renowned Wooden-headed Acrobats, will appear.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

AT MASONIC TEMPLE

Mons. and Mme. Mueller's Great Dancing Academy is now open every Tuesday and Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock for ladies and gentlemen, and on Friday and Saturday from 3 to 5½ p. m., for children. Residence, 150 Walnut street.

Masonic Temple

Wednesday Evening, October 26,
EPISCOPAL
ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CONCERT
Under the Direction of Mr. Oscar B. Kerlin.
Tickets, - - - 50 Cents.
oc20 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL...............Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.
UNITED STATES........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..............Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For New Orleans.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET STEAMER
BELLE LEE
J. F. HICKS, Master,
Will leave Memphis on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 5 P. M. State rooms can be secured by applying to RICH. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, 296 Front street, Memphis.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2, E. M. GARRETT, Master.....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. MARYMAN & CO., Agents, No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river. apr19 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. EMMA FLOYD......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master. Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M., positively. MARK W. SATTERWHITE, B. C. LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. EMMA FLOYD......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master. Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M., positively. MONTCALM & CO., B. C. LEVI, Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson. PALESTINE..........HOLLCROFT, Master. Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. EMMA FLOYD......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master. Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet. For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis. KATE ROBINSON......JAS. KENISTON, Master. Will leave for the above points on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., positively. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet. The fine steamer NAT. WILLIAMS......NOAH NEAL, Captain. D. H. Claxton, Clerk. Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to THOS. SMALL, Agent. sept15 dtf

FINANCIAL.

E. H. DELMAR. EUGENE DELMAR.
EMANUEL H. DELMAR & BRO.,
STOCK, BOND, AND FINANCIAL
BROKERS.

LOANS promptly negotiated on every description of marketable securities. Call and short time loans on U. S. bonds procured at a few hours' notice, at New York rates. General agents Western Bank Note Co. No. 44 Third st., north of Main, Louisville, Ky. oc17 dimeW&Sa-isip

MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM.
Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. R. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 d3uW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

Pensacola, Florida.

Splendid Opportunity for Investment.

The Pensacola City Company

Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870,

AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS,

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE

CITY LOTS!

Most eligibly located both for

Business and Residences.

WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. With a harbor unrivaled on the Gulf; with interior communication by rail now established and every day improving; with commerce offering in all directions; nothing is required to make Pensacola the principal seat of Gulf trade but intelligent enterprise and prudent use of capital. No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy.

A. E. MAXWELL,
oc19 dts President Pensacola City Company.

ROBERT BIGGS,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c. ... [illegible]

FOUND.

FOUND—Something to preserve the teeth from decaying. A box of Dr. Yates' Tooth Powder will keep the teeth from decaying and dispense with the use of a dentist. No. 86 Fourth st., near Main.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Boarding in a private family, with desirable front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 161 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut. References exchanged. oc21 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Closing-Out Sale

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2½ p. m., we will continue the sale of Silver-plated Ware, consisting of Casters, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, cake baskets, trays, table and pocket cutlery, shells, &c. oc23

FOUR DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 300 Cases Boots and Shoes, one of the most desirable stocks offered this season.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, a large and varied stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., including invoices of extra quality black and colored alpacas, all wool flannels, white and colored blankets, cloths, cassimeres, jeans, &c.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 9½ o'clock, $20,000 Worth of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

☞ Particular attention of Clothiers is invited to the large invoice of first-class goods which will be offered at this sale, embracing the finest quality of cloth and cassimere coats, pants, and vests, for men and boys, in plain and fancy colors; also high grade light overcoats and heavy do; also a handsome line of piece goods in super cassimere, beaver cloths, chinchillas, &c., from the stock of a fashionable Eastern clothier; also invoices of medium and common grades of clothing.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28, 300 Cases Boots and Shoes, including several invoices of fine goods to arrive. Terms cash.
oc23 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st.
Groceries, Stone China, Glassware, and Furniture
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell a general lot of groceries, consisting of sugars, molasses, bluing, tobacco, cigars, brooms, wooden ware, &c. After which we will sell a large lot of stone china and glassware, furniture, rugs, carpets, comforters, &c. Also (to arrive) a large lot of sofas, bedsteads, lounges, cribs, &c. Buyers will bear this in mind, as our orders are to sell.
oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.
The Entire Furniture of a Well-furnished House, embracing Parlor Set, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Cook and Other Stoves, Carpets, Cushion and Cane Chairs, Glass and Queensware, and in fact, everything necessary to a Well-furnished Cottage House.
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at No. 196½ Eighteenth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. Sale peremptory, as the owner is leaving the city. Terms cash.
oc23 SaTu C. J. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Large and Special Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing and Traveling Bags,
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, large line of piece goods.
oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
800 Cases and Cartons Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel.
oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
BY FRED. FRISHE,
130½ Preston Street.

ON MONDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m. Oct. 24, 1870, I will sell, at public auction, at No. 168 Twelfth street, between Main and Market streets, at the residence of S. Thomas, the following Furniture: 1 piano-forte, 1 sofa, 2 parlor chairs, 1 center table, 1 book-case, 1 hat rack, 3 carpets, stair carpeting, parlor stoves, extension table, several fine pictures, and several other articles. Terms cash.
oc23 SaSu* FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

Corn Mill at Auction.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1870, at 3 o'clk, will sell, on the premises in Butchertown, on Buchanan, between Main and Washington streets, a Corn Mill with all necessary fixtures. The building is two stories high, of frame, 21 by 110 feet, and stands on leased ground. Lease has 3 years yet to run. Will sell the Mill fixtures in whole or separate. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
oc22 d3* ANTON KUTZLER, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Beautiful West Jefferson-st. Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clk, we will sell three splendid lots on south side of Jefferson, between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts., of 25 feet each fronts by 210 deep, also a handsome lot on Eighteenth, between Madison and Chestnut. These are very desirable lots. Terms at sale.
oc23 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Valuable Suburban Acre Property on the Shelbyville Pike
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, 39¼ acres of level, rich garden land, all fenced, fronting immediately on the Shelbyville pike, within a short distance of Gilman's Point, and adjoining Page's School property, will be sold subdivided in two tracts of 19¾ acres each. Frame house, stable, young orchard, and spring on the land. This is fine property for a suburban residence or speculation. Omnibuses will leave our office at 2 o'clock. Seats free.
Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
oc18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Administratrix's Sale.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., by the authority of the administratrix, I will sell, on the premises, at public auction, the good will, stock of wines and liquors, furniture, license, and leasehold interest of Joseph T. Besancon, deceased, in the tavern recently conducted by him at No. 186 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth cross streets, upon a credit of 3 and 6 months for all sums over fifty dollars; under that amount for cash.
oc21 d6 FRED. FRISCHE.

Public Sale of 52 Acres of Land, Farming Implements, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at public sale, at my residence, 4 miles from Louisville, on the Preston-street pike, 7 large fine work mules, 3 mares, 4 fine-bred yearling colts, milch cows, heifers, fat hogs, stock hogs, rockaway, 1 light spring wagon (shifting top), 3 two-axle wagons, mowing machines, steel-tooth buggy hay rake, plows, harrows, cultivators, harness, &c.; also household and kitchen furniture. Terms cash. Also 52 acres of land. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest.
oc20 d7* R. G. MINOR.

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of Dunlop, Hicks, &c., with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dunlop, together with the lot on which it stands.

Also brick two-story building on same lot.

At the same time and place, a lot, 80x160, fronting on Main street, and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.

Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.

JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.
oc15 dtf* JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office.
BOONE & BOONE,
No. 206 Jefferson street, third door
fe20 Sutf above Sixth street.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Six CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good help of every kind, male or female, to fill situations in the city and country. Employers make their own agreements and selections. Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, hostlers, drivers, &c. For help or hire apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A pianist desires board with a private family where he can have the use of a piano one hour daily. Will give lessons in family if desired. References given. Address "Pianist," this office, for two days. oc21 d2*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young lady as seamstress in a private family. Best of references given. Address D., Courier-Journal office. oc21 d3*

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—To occupy a pleasant unfurnished front room. Board first class. Location central. References exchanged. Address D. D., Postoffice.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS in the second story, with or without board. Apply at northwest corner Eighth and Jefferson.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A SMALL COTTAGE with a large lot attached, for nursery purposes, in the city. Address JOHN MAC, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN—To occupy a large front room, with board. Bath-room near with hot and cold water and shower. Apply at this office. oc21 d3*

WANTED—COOPERS—3 No. 1 coopers. Apply to W. B. SAMUELS, at Samuels' Depot, Ky. oc21 d3*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—As instructor or educator, here or South, by a German professor, who is well versed in sciences and languages, and acquainted with American education by long practice. Address W. C. G., Teacher, 239 West Market st., Louisville, Ky. oc21 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 per month to Agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. oc21 d2

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most elegant and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 241 Fourteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc6 d1mSa*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Of 6 rooms, on Twelfth st. bet. Magazine and Broadway, No. 327. Lot 30x158 to an alley. I will take a small house or lot for the back payments. Terms—one-half cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. Inquire of P. COOPER, corner of Eleventh and Broadway. oc23 d3

FOR SALE—MULES—A pair of large, fine black mules. Will be at Carrington's stable, Second street, for two days. oc21 d3

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 300 ACRES—Comfortable improvements—good orchard and vineyard—in Owen county, near Kentucky river and Short Line railroad. HENNING & SPEED, 148 W. Jefferson st. se18 da1y

FOR SALE—On Monday, Oct. 24, immediately after Chancery Court sales, 70 feet of ground on north side of Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, adjoining engine-house, running through to Congress street, has a small house on Congress street. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to leave the city. Will sell at private sale before day of sale. RICHARD ISAACS, Agent, 176 West Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth. oc20 d5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 HOUSES AND LOTS—In this city. Good vacant land or lots taken in part payment. For further information and terms apply at L. E. EDDY'S drug store, on Main, No. 373, between Shelby and Campbell sts. oc21 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FINE FURNACE SITES—The owners of that valuable property belonging to and known as the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Co., situated in Carter county, Ky., and containing twenty-two thousand (22,000) acres, more or less, of heavily timbered land, with abundance of Iron Ores, Limestone, &c., offer for sale Furnace Sites, as follows:

Site No. 1 is situated on Buffalo creek, containing say 6,000 to 7,000 acres, adjoins the celebrated Lambert Ore Bank, the same veins of which extend through this property. This site is particularly desirable, as it has all the elements necessary for making choice Foundry Iron and an almost perpetual supply of raw material.

Site No. 2 embraces the same amount of territory, is located on Grassy creek, is very rich in choice Ores and abundance of Timber, Limestone, &c., and is altogether choice property. Between the above-mentioned sites lies the Furnace of the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Co., now in full operation, producing from 13 to 15 tons prime Foundry Iron daily. The improvements on this property consist of ample sheds for charcoal, also store and warehouse, saw and grist mills, wagon and smith shops, in addition to which there are some fifty tenement houses. In the immediate vicinity of the Furnace is an inexhaustible bed of purest Limestone. The Furnace is within 3 miles of the proposed Tygart Valley railroad, which has been surveyed and will no doubt be built at an early day. There is now offered an opportunity rarely to be met with for the purchase of choice furnace sites nearer to the Cincinnati market than any other. Aside from its advantages for furnace purposes, its location makes it very desirable for agricultural uses. A number of fine farms are now under cultivation, and should parties desire to buy on speculation a better point perhaps could hardly be found. On this property there is a large quantity of valuable freestone, easily worked, and such as is used for building stores and dwellings. Also, a bank of superior glass sand.

The furnace is located 12 miles from the Ohio river, at which point (18 miles below Portsmouth and 16 miles from Cincinnati) the company own 300 acres of rich bottom land, a river front of one mile, a portion of which the company would sell for the purpose of landing. The Chesapeake and Ohio River Railroad, now being built, will pass near the property. The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad will run within a few miles of the property. The Newport, Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad, when completed, will pass directly by the company's landing. These several projected lines of railway must make the property very valuable, aside from its worth for furnace purposes. The company will sell sites Nos. 1 and 2, or, if preferred, will entertain propositions for the furnace and other improvements, with from 6,000 to 8,000 acres of ore and timber land. Also, all personal property owned and used by the company in conducting its business. For further information, address CHAS. C. KOHL, No. 29 West Third st., Cincinnati, O., or DANIEL M. DAVIS, Pomeroy, O.
oc15 deod6

FOR SALE—At Owensboro, Ky.—I wish to sell one-half or the whole of my large, new, four-story brick STEMMERY, situated at the city wharf, on the bank of the Ohio river, in the above city. The building is 75 by 90 feet, and has all the fixtures and modern arrangements for the tobacco stemming business. I would sell one-half or the whole very low, or would take in a partner in the next season's business. The present prospect for a very large and fine crop will no doubt induce capitalists to invest in strips. I refer to R. J. Usher, Walter Glenn, Jno. Dunlop, Robt. Dunlop, and Hay & Co., Louisville, or to the undersigned, at Owensboro, Ky. FRANK L. HALL. se8 SaTu&Frlm

FOR SALE—OXEN—One yoke of large work oxen, weight about 1,500 lbs. Inquire of S. M. STONE, O'Bannon's Station, Jefferson co., Ky. oc21 d1*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three or four desirable furnished rooms (without board) can be secured at a reasonable rate by gentlemen, if early application is made at No. 177 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut. References required. oc23 Sutf

FOR RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—HOUSE—Corner of Jefferson and Preston streets, formerly occupied as a drug store. Good stand for grocery or clothing store. Apply to W. C. HITE. oc23 d2*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A desirable suit of apartments, furnished, in a central situation. Address Y. Z., this office. oc23 deod3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—With board, a large front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Apply at 350 Sixth st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—Apply, with reference, at 151 Chestnut st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A new and elegant three-story brick house on Walnut, near First, north side, having been entirely completed, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., and now ready for occupation, will be rented as a boarding-house to unexceptionable tenants, if application be made by 12 m. on Monday, 24th inst. Price $1,200 per annum, payable monthly. Apply to JAMES N. WEST, southeast corner Third and Main sts.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The front offices in second floor, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, recently vacated by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company; also a desirable office on third floor in same building. oc23 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM AND ROOMS BACK—On Second street, opposite the Citizens' Market. Apply to T. YATES, No. 66 Fourth st., near Main. oc21 d3

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM—Suitable for one or two young men, centrally located. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. oc21 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The family residence of Mrs. C. Q. Armstrong, at the southwest corner of Walnut and First sts., is for rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. Armstrong, on the premises, or R. B. Waggener, 39 Main st. oc8 SuTu&Th

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF ROOMS—Centrally and pleasantly located. Apply at this office. oc21 d3

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM—Situated on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 150. For particulars apply to M. H. SCULLY, No. 129 Market st. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story dwelling on Sixth street, between Broadway and York sts. Has 8 rooms, gas, bath-room, and good cellar. For terms apply at 304 Sixth st. oc19 cod3*

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—10 rooms, on the east side of Second, between Gray and Broadway. J. D. BONDURANT. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—10 rooms, water and gas. House in good repair. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, 144 Main, above Fifth st. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Dr. Bedford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Eighth street. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 139½ Jefferson, near Fifth. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 118 West Main street. oc6 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Those two desirable business houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East Market street, between First and Brook. There is dwelling room over one, and the other could be arranged for family rooms if desired. Call upon Hays & Bell, adjoining, or at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. se25 dtf

FOR RENT—2 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. se28 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 126 south side Main, just above Fourth street; also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, and gas, all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. se8 dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$100 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. 2, from Simpsonville, Ky., a dark brown mare mule, about 15 hands high, in good order; has a wart under her left eye; walks a little lame in left fore foot (caused by gravel); clean limbed, with mane and tail shaved; white nose. A reward of $50 will be paid for her, or for any information that will lead to her recovery, or $100 for the mare and conviction of the thief. Address or call on T. G. STAHL, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oc13 d1t*

LOST.

LOST—DOG—Setter, light-liver and white-lemon over the eyes. Answers to the name of Kate. A reward will be paid for her delivery at Walker's Exchange, Third st.

LOST—MONEY—By not having your teeth made on Rosaline Base at DR. YATES', No. 86 Fourth street, near Main.

LOST—CUFF-BUTTON—On Friday morning, Oct. 21, somewhere on Fourth street, a jet and pearl cuff-button. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. oc23 d3*